

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 178

12 September 1984

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U.S. CONTEMPLATES RENOUNCING 1972 ABM TREATY

PM121057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Desire for Supremacy"]

[Text] New York, 11 Sep -- Hiding behind peace-loving rhetoric, the Reagan administration is moving toward renouncing fulfillment of the commitments that the United States undertook after the 1972 signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. This is attested to by statements made by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger in an NBC interview in which he touched on the plans to create a new U.S. ABM system with space-based elements.

The Pentagon boss stated in particular that the United States "will not allow" the 1972 treaty to "stand in the way" of creating a "fully reliable defense system" capable -- allegedly -- of ensuring the country's "security." We must go beyond the treaty and review it, C. Weinberger asserted.

Couched in the same terms were statements by Secretary of State G. Shultz, who repeatedly stated in an NBC interview that the administration still has to decide whether it will move to renounce the treaty or review its clauses in order to clear the way for the creation of an up-to-date space-based ABM system.

These statements by ranking figures in the U.S. Administration have provoked profound disquiet among the American public and specialists, who assess them as a direct infringement on the very foundations of the process of limiting the arms race. "Many arms control specialists," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes in this connection, "view the treaty limiting ABM systems as the most important of all arms control agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States; they warn that its abrogation will lead to a new spiral in the dangerous arms race."

Weinberger's Remarks Decried

LD120654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0606 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliiy Kharkov writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in an interview with the NBC television company on Monday, made renewed attacks on the treaty limiting antimissile defense systems concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. The Pentagon chief stated in particular that the present Washington administration would not allow this treaty "to stand in the way" of creating a large-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

This is not the first pronouncement that the head of the U.S. military department has made against the above-mentioned treaty, which set out an important understanding between the West and East in the sphere of arms control. Quite recently, this same Weinberger admitted that "he had never been a supporter of the treaty," and in an interview with another U.S. television company, ABC, did not conceal the fact that the Pentagon did not consider this document an obstacle to elaborating far-reaching plans for the militarization of space.

From this, one can conclude that the Pentagon chief's thinking is determined by the programs being elaborated on the Potomac for preparing for "star wars" and new strike weapons systems calculated to implement nuclear aggression from space.

Alongside its preparations for nuclear war in Western Europe, Washington is carrying out active militaristic preparations in space and is striving to make it an arena for military rivalry.

In this way it is not only twisting a new and very dangerous spiral of the arms race, but to carry first strike weapons into space will have consequences of unforeseeable seriousness for all mankind.

The initiatives put forth by the USSR open up the possibility for a radical solution of the problem of preventing the militarization of space. They are aimed at preventing any military threat to the earth from space and to space from the earth, or from space itself. As a first step, the USSR proposes that simultaneously with the start of talks, a moratorium be imposed on the testing and deployment of space strike systems. The implementation of these far-reaching measures will be a decisive contribution to the achievement of the task approved by the United Nations of using space exclusively for peaceful aims.

SHULTZ OFFER TO DISCUSS SPACE ARMS FREEZE 'TRICK'

LD112108 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Text] The American secretary of state, George Shultz, has stated readiness to consider freezing space weapons tests with the Soviet Union. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin:

A mutual freeze on the testing and deployment of space weapons is part of the Soviet proposal for opening negotiations on space. The Soviet Union believes that a freeze going into effect when the talks get underway would provide a practical basis for the dialogue to be successful and to produce practical results for preventing the militarization of outer space.

From the very beginning, the freeze idea was rejected by the Reagan administration. Washington effectively dismissed the very idea of holding negotiations by suggesting that they deal with issues it had deadlocked before. Does Shultz' latest statement signal a change in the American attitude?

The answer has been given in speeches by other American officials. It follows from them that the administration remains strongly opposed to freezing space weapons tests. In the light of this fact, the statement by the secretary of state should be viewed only as testifying to Washington's intention of negotiating but not agreeing upon anything. This repeats an old trick which the present American leadership has used many times to provide propaganda cover for its main goal of gaining military superiority through a series of crash arms programs.

Earlier the trick was used at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe, where the Reagan administration came up with its patently unacceptable zero option and interim plans. These were intended as a cover up for deploying America's latest first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe. The same happened at the talks on strategic arms. The administration had also assigned them the role of a smokescreen for the frantic expansion of America's strategic arsenals. The trick, although amply exposed, has been brought into play again. Washington hopes that by conducting endless talks about freeze terms it will enjoy every opportunity to prepare for warfare in space in accordance with the star wars program set out by President Reagan in March last year.

A major part of the program consists in developing antisatellite weapons whose practical tests are set for the autumn. There is another reason behind the administration's maneuvering. The White House is approaching November's presidential elections with an appallingly poor record in coping with major global problems. It has disrupted practically talks on limiting and reducing arms and has reduced relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to an all-time low. For this reason, it needs any talks for talks' sake to gain points in the election campaign.

The Soviet approach to negotiations is unambiguous. In a preface to his book in Portuguese, Konstantin Chernenko says that, unlike those for whom talks are just a distracting maneuver and a subject for manipulating public opinion, the Soviet Union stands for businesslike and honest talks that would lead to ending the arms race and to cutting nuclear arsenals until these weapons are destroyed completely.

U.S. STAR WARS PROGRAM NOT 'DEFENSIVE'

LD111324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The American television company NBC has brought out a documentary film entitled: "The Real Star Wars." This film clearly shows that despite the demands of the world public, the Reagan administration is forcing through the implementation of plans for the militarization of outer space. In the framework of the American Air Force, a Space Command has been created that will soon be turned into a separate arm of the Armed Forces. Its tasks will be the coordination of operations of various departments and research centers for preparing for star wars, in particular the creation of a wide-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who took part in the film, and other high-ranking Pentagon officials are trying to claim that the star wars program is of a purely defensive nature. This lie is fully exposed by facts cited in the film. As NBC reported, back in February last year, Reagan and chiefs of staffs of the U.S. Armed Forces, having examined the question of space programs, took the decision on the need for a new nuclear strategy that would include offensive elements.

IZVESTIYA'S FALIN HITS U.S. SPACE TALKS STANCE

PM111504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "Space Adventurism and Reality"]

[Text] R. Reagan's administration prides itself on having succeeded in narrowing the gap between words and deeds, as a result of which the United States now looks more like itself and, correspondingly, is perceived more soberly by others. I will not argue: Perhaps it is more like itself. In any case, the situation in the United States has indeed changed drastically, and not for the better. During the past 50 years, chauvinistic ambitions have never reached such a scale and no President has ever voiced imperial plans with such brazen impudence. Never before did the military-industrial complex feel so free, while militarist extremism was never less restrained than now. The President interprets this as a "radical change in the foreign policy orientation," providing it with "fresh energy" and "moral purpose."

"The spectacle of how a great country places crucially important problems -- nuclear arms control and America's relations with the Soviet Union -- in the hands of modern-day gladiators in the political arena is giving rise to more and more misgivings both among Americans and in the world outside..." A. Harriman, C. Clifford, and M. Shulman noted recently. "We are used to the election campaigns being accompanied by a certain amount of clowning and bragging. However, is there not something fundamentally wrong with the practice whereby questions concerning the future of life on our planet itself are left to be decided by people who only think in slogans and preach embellished half-truths?..."

"Despite all the bragging by official personages such as President Reagan and the head of our UN delegation, Jeane Kirkpatrick, our national security policy now is based mainly on myths, illusions, and misjudgements."

A. Harriman, C. Clifford, and M. Shulman have not deserted to the camp of the critics of U.S. imperialism as such. These prominent statesmen do not in the least wish to bury the hatchet and fraternize with socialism. No, they are part and parcel of their system and in the past have done quite a bit to expand U.S. international positions to the benefit of the U.S. ruling class. They reject R. Reagan's course because of its adventurism as an unacceptable threat to the United States itself, because it brings mankind nearer to the "fatal push-button" beyond which looms global catastrophe.

Understandably, it is not just the compatriots of the White House incumbent who are wondering how firmly Washington has become bogged down in its option that essentially writes off any efforts to curb the arms race. If the view has prevailed once and for all that the United States stands to gain without equitable agreements with the USSR, and through rivalry to the end, then there is no use in hoping for constructive talks, and the profuse talk emanating from U.S. official quarters about readiness "at any time" to resume the dialogue with the Soviet Union only serves as a blind. It is only yet another attempt to offload to the other side the "political responsibility" for a slide toward the borderline that separates the postwar situation from a power situation.

In this respect, space provides a most indicative example. Here, as if at a focal point, all chances and all threats come together, as well as everything that characterizes the present-day development, in particular and in general. It is for this reason that most states are attentively following the discussions and arguments which, if not resolved quickly and fairly, will turn into a bitter confrontation because objectively, there is no alternative to preventing the militarization of space.

The specific nature of the problem of space lies in the fact that it can only be solved comprehensively, as a whole. It cannot be solved by half or quarter measures. At the same time, in principle the task is facilitated by the circumstance that it is currently a matter of preserving the existing situation, and of all and sundry refraining from certain steps in the common interest. So far no one has military superiority in space, and through forbearance, it will be guaranteed that no one will acquire such advantages in the future. After all, experience shows that it is easier to start something than to have to backtrack and give up something that you have achieved.

What are the U.S. advocates of space wars gambling on? On the United States gaining the upper hand in the space race even if it has to spend \$500 billion, \$1 trillion, or more. They regard superiority in the basic antisatellite and antimissile systems, and subsequently, in space-based first-strike missile systems against ground and sea targets as a way to acquire qualitative superiority on earth, for the sake of which the R. Reagan administration has embarked on "nuclear and moral rearmament."

For appearances' sake, rumors are disseminated about research and development work allegedly under way in the USSR that could lead to the accumulation of the know-how necessary to create a certain potential. They make do with cheap falsifications, accusing the Soviet Union of allegedly having been the first to start work on antisatellite devices, although this initiative belonged entirely to the United States. However, to be frank, they do not try very hard to justify themselves.

The Washington rulers needed no precedent or pretext to establish the space command, the special organization that works on the realization of R. Reagan's space dreams. Let me recall that the space command and the "star wars" concept emerged while the Soviet-American talks in Geneva were in full swing, thus indicating that the U.S. leaders were taking neither the strategic talks nor the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe seriously and were preparing in good time for their breakdown and for cranking up the arms race all along the line.

Many signs indicate that the Soviet proposal of 29 June 1984 to start space talks without delay did not suit the administration in the least. It was again necessary to engage in evasive maneuvers, to act the part of peace champions ready to "accept" the Soviet idea so that, as the knowledgeable L. Gelb reports, the word "accept" would get into the headlines of commentaries and overshadow the reservations on which Washington made its so-called acceptance dependent.

The Soviet Union has proposed talks with the aim of preventing the militarization of space, while the United States is talking about talks "to conclude an agreement on the militarization of space." The USSR is for businesslike and specific talks to be accompanied by a suspension of work in the sphere of space armaments. The United States is for "a meeting to discuss and define the approaches to talks" about who knows what and, it goes without saying, without any restrictions on U.S. military programs.

The reluctance to talk business is so great that the U.S. Government quite often contradicts itself. The President claims that it was above all the "insufficient" reduction in military potentials which was virtually the overriding reason for its nonadoption of SALT II and other agreements of the seventies. What is needed, R. Reagan insists, is not limitation, but a radical reduction, or better still, the complete elimination of the most dangerous types of weapons. Well, space offers not a theoretical, but a practical opportunity to agree on a zero level. However, on first contact with reality, the "good will" of the U.S. head of state has disappeared into thin air.

At every suitable and unsuitable occasion, R. Reagan proclaims that the invariable precondition for bolstering confidence and lowering the level of military confrontation is monitoring and verification. But what are antisatellite weapons if not an instrument for blinding an opponent at an arbitrarily selected moment? The very existence of such weapons would be a factor of uncertainty; it would arouse suspicions when satellites go out of action that this was caused not by technical troubles, but by interference from outside. Furthermore, it can be assumed that antisatellite technology will not stop at the mechanical destruction of the chosen target. In time, it may become possible to remove "enemy" satellites from orbit and to replace the programs in their transmitting facilities with false ones or to use explosive devices of such range that the natural belts that surround the earth, which are of vital importance for the biosphere and the planet's climate, would be affected. The first step is the hardest.

The antisatellite potential, which would mean the end of independent national monitoring of the situation, is closely tied up with U.S. plans for "the development of anti-missile defense, including space-based elements," both as regards technology and the strategy of its application. It is therefore no accident that the U.S. rejection of talks with the USSR on antisatellite weapons is interlaced with Washington's efforts to undermine the treaty of unlimited duration on the limitation of ABM systems, under which both the Soviet and the U.S. side have committed themselves to reduce research and development to strictly defined parameters on earth, and not to extend it to space.

Apparently aware of how much the administration's stance conflicts with the spirit and the letter of U.S. obligations and the aspirations of the international community, R. Reagan invokes "moral obligations" and "common sense," which according to him dictates a "prudent policy." He is trying to sweeten the bitter pill, and claims that space weapons systems and the overall increase in the "safety factor" will enable Americans to stop exclusively relying on the threat of a retaliatory strike and the nuclear deterrent.

However, you cannot hide the obvious. Even the "space frontier" organization, which vigorously supports all the White House initiatives, admits in its bulletin: "There is no ideal and universal defense, nor can there be any." The equation which U.S. technicians and the military have been set is much more modest -- how to inflict maximum damage on the enemy while reducing own losses to a minimum. Washington doctrinaires would still like to believe that the most economical method to achieve this is a preemptive strike coupled with defensive measures against a weakened retaliatory strike. Looking at it this way, space ABM defense and antisatellite systems and the deployment of land-based and sea and airborne first strike weapons seem indispensable to those who are preparing aggression.

I repeat: The present U.S. military efforts can be assessed correctly only when not viewed separately, but in their totality, in the context of Washington's attitude to the problems of war and peace and to peaceful coexistence with states with different systems. In the 4th year of his presidency, R. Reagan has stopped denying that war is an evil. However, as far as he is concerned, the bigger evil still remains peace on equal terms with socialism.

Flora Lewis wrote 4 September in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the "planned U.S. anti-satellite weapons systems tests will probably make future agreements impossible." She sees a way out of the artificially created impasse in honest Soviet-American cooperation. However, since this is rendered difficult in the current situation, it would "be better to agree on a ban, or at least on a moratorium, on all space weapons tests while there still is a chance to verify the observance of such measures."

The Soviet Union is favorably disposed [soglasen] to such a solution. It is in favor of the complete renunciation of space strike means [kosmicheskoye udarnyye sredstva], including antisatellite weapons; it is in favor of removing the threat of war to the earth from space, and to space from the earth and from space itself. A mutual moratorium on tests and the deployment of space strike systems would be the priority step to take in this direction. "Such an accord," comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his replies to PRAVDA, "would not only prevent an arms race in space, but would contribute, and this is no less important, to the solution of questions of the limitation and reduction of other strategic arms."

Unquestionably, space has become the touchstone of states' intentions, a kind of key that will either open the way to controlled disarmament or will firmly block all progress for a long time. This must be understood by everyone, including the United States' closest partners who, albeit reluctantly, under the whip of their ally extoll Washington's twists and turns and its demagoguery...to their last gasp.

OPENING, SPEECH, COMMENT ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

Gubernatorov on Opening

LD112241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work in Stockholm today.

In the 8 months since its opening, delegations representing 33 countries and the United States and Canada have drawn up a range of problems to be discussed and have set forth their positions.

Observers consider that the work of the conference could be more effective. It is being hampered by the unprincipled position of the United States and its NATO allies. Thus, for instance, the main aim of the proposals by the United States and NATO is to reveal the structure and daily activities of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. At the same time, they reject the wide-scale political initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

As for our position on burning present-day problems, this was again clearly and convincingly set out in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions from PRAVDA. We emphatically reject a dialogue from a position of strength. The Soviet Union does not intend to take part in deceiving the people and in holding talks for the sake of talks.

At the session today, a speech was made by Comrade Grinevskiy, ambassador for special assignments and head of the Soviet delegation. The key to the success of the conference, he emphasized, is to combine large-scale political steps with measures of a military-technical order.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have displayed their desire to promote a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference. It is now up to the West, and above all, the United States and NATO.

Zholkver Comments

LD111817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed work today in Stockholm. This important international forum is taking place within the framework of the all-European process that began with the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer:

The Stockholm Conference of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada is an important forum intended to make no small contribution to the strengthening of peace in Europe, and indeed, not only in Europe. Our country also approaches this international meeting in the spirit of the basic principles of its foreign policy. These principles were confirmed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in the preface to his book that has now been published in Portugal. It stresses again and with complete responsibility that the Soviet Union has been, is, and will be the champion of resolving all complex international problems by means of talks.

As far as the Stockholm Conference specifically is concerned, back at the very start of its work in May, the USSR put forward a broad but at the same time completely concrete program of confidence-and security-building measures in Europe. These were renunciation of being the first to use nuclear weapons -- something which the Soviet Union, as we know, has already undertaken -- a proposal on concluding an agreement with NATO countries on the non-use of military force, on reducing military expenditures, on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, and on setting up non-nuclear zones in various parts of the continent. In addition, our country proposes supplementary confidence-building measures such as restricting the scale of military exercises and informing in advance not only of such exercises, but also of major troop movements in Europe and the seas and airspace and adjacent to it in general.

But how does the United States and its NATO allies respond to all these manifestations of good will.

By continuing to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and by expanding the area involved in the deployment and transportation of U.S. nuclear weapons, as well as by increasingly using the territory of other countries as bases for U.S. aggressive actions. And despite all this, Washington and some other Western capitals still go on about the benefit of talks and dialogue. However, surely it is clear that in this case talks are only a diversionary maneuver, a means for manipulating public opinion. On the other hand, as Comrade Chernenko has again stressed, we favor businesslike and honest talks that would lead to an end to the arms race, to a reduction in nuclear arsenals until the complete destruction of such weapons.

That is the principled position of our country, both at the Stockholm Conference and in its general approach to the most important international problems.

Alekseyev Views Prospects

PM111609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[An. Alekseyev article: "Stockholm: The Next Round"]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] is resuming its work in Stockholm after the summer recess.

Taking part in the conference are 33 European states, the United States, and Canada, in other words, the countries that signed the CSCE Final Act. The decision to convene it was taken a year ago at the Madrid meeting of representatives from those states. It was also there that agreement was reached on the conference's mandate, defining its goals and tasks, the plan for holding it in stages, and the fundamental principles and criteria of future confidence - and security-building measures.

Thus, in terms of its subject matter, composition, organizational framework, and procedure, the Stockholm Conference is part of the process whose beginning was marked by the All-European Conference.

The decision to convene the Stockholm Conference was reached mainly thanks to the active efforts of the socialist community countries in the complex political and diplomatic struggle and despite the opposition and obstruction of the United States and some of its NATO allies.

The forum's participants began their work in unfavorable international conditions at a time of a considerable deterioration of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole. By that time, the U.S. President had already proclaimed the "crusade" against socialism, and he was not embarrassed by the fact that the signature of one of his predecessors is appended to the Helsinki Final Act, according to which all states signing the document pledged to respect each other's right to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic, and cultural systems, together with the right to establish their own laws and administrative regulations. That was also the time when Washington had elaborated and set in motion unprecedentedly large-scale arms buildup programs, including space weapons. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of several West European NATO countries started shortly before the opening of the conference, and this led to the collapse of the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The U.S. Administration's subsequent actions connected with its adventurous, militarist course merely continued to damage the cause of European and international security and to destroy trust between states.

Under these circumstances, the statements by the U.S. President and other U.S. spokesmen and the joint declarations by NATO states regarding their supposedly constructive approach to issues on the Stockholm Conference agenda ought not to have deluded anyone.

Two conference sessions have taken place. What do they show?

The proposals jointly submitted by the NATO countries totally circumvent the really acute and urgent problems of confidence and security in Europe. That require a broad and responsible political approach. They do not contain even a hint of any limitation whatever on the level and scope of the military activity that is threatening security in this part of the world.

The contents of the NATO "package" boil down to the notorious "transparency" aimed at exposing the structure and activity of the Armed Forces of the USSR and its allies. This concept, having nothing in common with the task of strengthening states' confidence and security, but capable of sowing suspicion and mistrust, had already been rejected by the socialist countries in the past. Today there are even fewer reasons to change one's negative attitude toward it. This concept merely supplements the activity of the NATO special services and is an attempt to give this activity a semblance of "legality."

The same goal is pursued by NATO's "demands" for the "verification" of future confidence-building measures, including the reference to "inspection." This is just another tool for "spotlighting" [prosvechivaniye] the defense potential of the USSR and its allies. Do the authors of these "demands" actually believe that they could be accepted? Experience shows that the NATO countries manipulate the monitoring problem every time they want to block the possibility of achieving positive results at talks.

The extreme one-sidedness of the NATO proposals is striking. All attention in them is focused on ground forces and land-based air forces. At the same time, there is no mention at all of, for example, the activity of naval forces or sea-based aviation, activity which has a most direct relationship to the problem of European security. And all this despite the fact that the conference's mandate clearly indicates that future measures must also apply to military activity in the sea (ocean) areas and airspace continuous to Europe.

By filing its "package" with proposals whose obvious unacceptability is clear to the other states participating in the conference, the NATO bloc has manifested its lack of readiness to take the path of productive talks.

Evidence of this can be seen in the reaction by representatives of the NATO countries to the Soviet proposals. Put forward by the Soviet Union at the outset of the Stockholm Conference and submitted 8 May as an official document for the conference's examination, they are based on the Warsaw Pact states' joint initiatives and cover a wide spectrum of measures on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe. If implemented, these measures would really further the cause of peace on our continent.

The USSR's proposals also envisage such major steps as the pledge by the states participating in the conference and possessing nuclear weapons not to be the first to use these weapons (the Soviet Union made such a pledge unilaterally back in 1982), and the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The Soviet proposals envisage a reduction in military expenditures, ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent.

It is also proposed to elaborate additional confidence-building measures as a follow-up to the corresponding provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

We are particularly talking about restricting the scale of military exercises and prior notification of major military exercises and the movement and transportation of troops in Europe and the sea (ocean) areas and airspace continuous to it.

It is precisely the combination of large-scale steps of a political and international law nature with measures of a military-technical nature that would make it possible to ensure the success of the Stockholm Conference and make its results a major contribution to the consolidation of European and international security.

It must be noted that the proposals by the group of neutral and nonaligned states, which note the need to pay due attention to the complimentary political and military aspects of security, are to a certain extent consistent with this approach to the conference's tasks.

As regards the NATO countries' attitude toward the Soviet proposals, their special objection is aroused by the question of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In fact, their arguments boil down to the claim that such a pledge would contravene the military doctrine in force within their bloc. In this connection, let us recall that the overwhelming majority of states in the world have clearly and unambiguously expressed their opinion as regards such doctrines. The declaration on the condemnation of nuclear war adopted at the last UN General Assembly session contains the world community's condemnation of the "development, advancement, dissemination, and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts whose purpose is to substantiate the 'legitimacy' of the first use of nuclear weapons, and in general, the 'permissibility' of launching a nuclear war." Only the United States and its closest allies failed to support this decision.

Representatives of NATO countries have been making statements recently -- at different levels, both individually and collectively -- to the effect that some sort of "shift" has become discernible in their stance on the question of the nonuse of force. What does this "shift" consist of? Previously the NATO countries tried to sow doubts regarding the socialist states' proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, particularly on the pretext that there is no point -- or so they claimed -- in reaffirming a principle already enshrined in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The socialist countries' proposal was hereby being deliberately distorted, insofar as it spoke not just of simply repeating the corresponding provisions of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, but of developing and concretizing the nonuse of force principle and enshrining it in a treaty. Now they are dropping vague hints about their readiness to discuss the possibility of somehow mentioning this principle. However, their sham "concession" must be paid for by the acceptance of the NATO "package."

The NATO countries are attempting to dissociate themselves from such proposals as the nonincreasing and reduction of military expenditures or ridding Europe of chemical weapons by asserting that they go beyond the framework of the conference mandate and, if they are to be discussed, that this should be done not in Stockholm, but at some other forums. The falsity of such excuses is obvious. After all, the NATO countries have simply failed to respond to the Warsaw Pact states' official appeals on holding direct talks between the two military-political groupings on these questions.

The Stockholm Conference can justify the European peoples' expectations of it only if all its participants manifest a sense of responsibility and the political will for businesslike talks. The work that is being resumed will show whether the Western countries really desire a constructive and fruitful dialogue.

Grinevskiy Addresses Conference

LD111115 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm September 11 TASS -- Flags of 53 European countries, and also the United States and Canada, are fluttering again in the centre of the Swedish capital over the Kulturhuset building. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work here today.

Speaking at the meeting of the conference, head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador at Large O. Grinevskiy noted that the militaristic course of the United States and its close NATO allies, which is oriented for further dangerous heightening of international tension, is closely linked with their non-constructive stand at the Stockholm negotiations.

The U.S. desire to break the existing correlation of forces, deployment of American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, and now the attempts to turn outer space into a new arena of the arms race, run counter to the task of the Stockholm Conference which is bound to restore confidence and to strengthen security in Europe.

Having noted the attention of the participants in the conference to the Soviet Union's approach to burning problems of the present-day international situation, which was convincingly and clearly expounded once again in answers of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA, the Soviet representative emphasized that our country is ready for a dialogue, but for an honest and serious dialogue, aimed at finding accords that take into account the interests and security of all countries and peoples.

The key to the success of the Stockholm Conference is in organic combination of major political steps with military-technical measures, in strict compliance with the principle of equality and undiminished security. The Soviet proposals on the obligation of the nuclear powers, participants in the conference, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, on conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and other proposals, and also measures of confidence in the military sphere, proposed by us, fully accord with such a fair approach, make it possible to radically improve the situation in Europe.

Quite different is the approach to the work of the Stockholm forum of the United States and other NATO member countries. They avoid adoption of large-scale political initiatives which were put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and under the guise of confidence-building measures are trying to push through proposals aimed at making European states "transparent", and to be more precise, at opening up military activities of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw treaty member countries. Meanwhile the United States does not spread such measures to its territory.

Such one-sided stand of the United States and NATO, said O. Grinevskiy is a serious hindrance in the work of the Stockholm Conference. Until they abandon attempts to attain unilateral advantages at the expense of others, one cannot expect fruitful negotiations in Stockholm.

Further on Address

LD111812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Today the Conference- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work in the Swedish capital. Representatives from 33 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada are taking part in it.

The Stockholm Conference is called upon to reestablish confidence in order to consolidate security in Europe.

Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation and special ambassador, noted in his speech that the key to the conference's success is in the organic combination of major political steps with measures of a military-technological order and in the strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet proposals on the obligation of the nuclear powers taking part in the conference not to make first use of nuclear weapons and on the conclusion of a treaty on not using military force and other Soviet initiatives fully respond to such a just approach and allow a thorough healing of the situation in Europe.

The NATO countries -- first and foremost the United States -- approach the work of the Stockholm forum with a different yardstick. They decline to accept the large-scale [masshtabnyy] initiatives put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries and are trying to break the established balance of power. They are siting U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and are now trying to convert space into a new arena for the arms race.

The statements of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in an interview with the U.S. NBC TV network, in which he touched upon plans to create a new U.S. system of anti-missile defense with elements based in space, bear witness to this. The Pentagon chief stated, in particular, that the United States will not allow the 1973 treaty to stand in the way of creating such a system. We must review it, said Weinberger. Secretary of State Shultz also spoke out in a similar vein.

Many arms control specialists, writes THE WALL STREET JOURNAL newspaper in this connection, look upon the 1973 treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems as the most important one of all the arms limitation accords concluded between the USSR and the United States. They warn that its review will lead to a new turn in the dangerous arms race.

ISRAELYAN ADDRESSES GENEVA ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING

LD112227 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva September 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union considers it the primary task of its foreign policy to avert nuclear catastrophe, to achieve a real turn for the better in dangerous world developments and to secure the implementation of practical measures to limit armaments and to advance towards disarmament, the chief Soviet delegate Viktor Israelyan said today at a plenary meeting of the conference of states participating in the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of the means of modification of the environment. He stressed that the Soviet Union had put forward a series of major initiatives aimed at achieving new agreements on arms limitation and disarmament.

At the same time, the speaker continued, the task of preserving and strengthening existing agreements in that field remains topical. This is particularly important at a time when international tension is growing because of the increasing activity of the imperialist forces, which are pursuing a policy of militarism and renunciation of detente, a policy of raising barriers in the way of social progress and encroaching upon the rights and freedoms of the people. It is these forces that subvert the basis for talks, throw overboard agreements already concluded and do not honour the existing treaties.

The agreements concluded during the 1960's and 1970's have ever-lasting importance, the chief Soviet delegate said. They constitute the priceless asset of mankind. The convention banning the military or any other hostile use of the means of modification of the environment which entered into force in 1978 by right ranks among those agreements. [sentence as received] That convention undoubtedly is a serious preventive measures contributing to the limitation of the arms race.

It meets the interests of strengthening international security and promoting the beneficial process of detente, and also of environmental protection. The conclusion of the convention became another forceful proof that it is possible, given goodwill, to resolve complex problems of disarmament.

The speaker said furthermore that the convention prevented the spread of the arms race into another sphere, the sphere of man's environment. In this way it has actually saved considerable material resources and the energy of thousands of scientists and engineers, converting them to constructive purposes. Naturally, that step met the interests of all the peoples of the world, including, of course, the developing nations. The Soviet Union, which initiated the conclusion of the convention prohibiting the military or any other hostile use of the means of modifying the environment and which participates in that convention, is strictly and unswervingly observing it. It states with satisfaction that the main obligations under the convention, as its observance over almost six years has demonstrated, are honoured in good faith by all the participating countries.

The years which have passed since the convention entered into force have forcefully demonstrated its effectiveness, the chief Soviet delegate stressed. Indeed, during that period not a single participating state has complained of any violation by anyone of the prohibitions enforced by the convention. It should also be appreciated as a positive fact that no circumstances have so far arisen to prompt the bringing into operation of the mechanism of verifying compliance with the convention under its Article 5.

The Soviet Union advocates the consolidation of the convention through the consistent and effective translation into practice of its provisions and through the expansion of the number of states participating in it. This is the Soviet Union's policy of principle. The broader joining of states which have not yet subscribed to the convention could benefit all and everyone without any exception, the chief Soviet delegate said in conclusion.

SHABAYEV ON SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD112010 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

News agencies report virtually every day on the growing world-wide concern over the threat of nuclear war. Awareness is growing in all parts of the world, some of them separated by thousands of kilometres, that it is necessary to take urgent and resolute measures to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation looming over it. The will of hundreds of millions of people for peace and their striving to bridle the arms race make themselves manifest in different forms, in particular, in the struggle for the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones and zones of peace and security.

The problem of establishing a peace zone in the Mediterranean is in the focus of attention of participants in the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries of the region which opened on Malta yesterday. The conference is also attended by a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Southeast Asia is discussed at a meeting of representatives of the ASEAN countries in Kuala Lumpur. Addressing the meeting, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen called for the necessary steps to establish a zone of peace and neutrality in the region.

It is worthwhile recalling a resolution of the latest session of the forum of Southern Pacific countries which recently took place in the capital of the small island state of Tuvalu.

The leaders of 13 countries of that region agreed to draw up by the next session a draft treaty on establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in that part of the Pacific. The New Zealand Government has already banned ships carrying nuclear weapons and atomic-powered ships from the country's ports. The number of supporters of the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in Northern Europe, in the Balkans, in the Indian Ocean and in other parts of the world keeps growing.

The Soviet Union, which assumed the unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, views the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones as a major area of the struggle for strengthening international security. We stand for cleaning the face of the world from nuclear smallpox step by step, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently stated in no uncertain terms in his reply to an address of an international conference on nuclear weapon-free zones.

Washington displays a different approach to this problem and characterises the idea of nuclear weapon-free zones as being at variance with the basic goals of President Reagan. It follows from a statement by a Pentagon spokesman, Charles Cox, made on behalf of the U.S. secretary of defence, that these goals can only be met by the President's unrestricted "right" to order the first nuclear strike, moreover, to have it delivered from any part of the world, as U.S. Admiral Hostettler made it likewise clear. He stated in the U.S. Congress that it is necessary to make the enemy view every naval unit of the USA as a source of potential threat posed virtually from every direction without exception by deploying on a large scale cruise missiles of different types and modifications which have high accuracy and the ability covertly to reach their targets.

The Washington strategists are therefore planning to turn the whole world into a hostage to their irresponsible and adventuristic play with fire. That is why this extremely dangerous militarist course is being strongly denounced wherever the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones and zones of peace and tranquility is put on the agenda.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS SHIELD-84 COMBAT EXERCISES

LD111829 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] This morning, the troops of the Warsaw Pact states Armed Forces, deployed in CSSR territory to participate in the Shield-84 exercises, commenced combat training operations. Our special correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy reports:

[Begin video recording] The morning of another day of the Shield-84 exercises was misty and dewy over these quiet waters. [video shows five tanks standing in a field] However, the troops were already concentrated on the left bank, and the river itself on this day became, in military terms, a water obstacle. Another task of the exercise is the forced crossing of the river. [video shows explosion on the ground followed by a blurred shot of three small jet aircraft flying overhead and a tank with a snorkel emerging onto the river shore] There on the right bank, which is occupied by those designated as the enemy, you see where aviation and artillery strikes hit and how the mechanized units of the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army immediately advance. [video shows nine helicopters in formation flying above the field, then three paratroopers landing] At the same time, at the rear a tactical assault force of Soviet servicemen landed from helicopters.

[Video shows four armored vehicles crossing the river, two helicopters hovering over the field, three armored vehicles crossing the river using a pontoon bridge] This is where Soviet soldiers made a forced crossing of the river in the spring of 1945, hurrying to the aid of Prague at the start of the uprising. Of course, much has changed since that time -- first and foremost, military technology. However, the brotherhood in arms bonded by blood and the fidelity to common ideals are unchanging.

[Video shows several tanks advancing across the field amid explosions] Now you see the combat operations already deep into the enemy's defense. Another combat training task has just been carried out excellently. Among those firing at the combat training field are the Komsomol members of the excellent artillery battery commanded by Senior Lieutenant (?Senchenko). [Video shows the correspondent holding a microphone and piece of paper with hills in the background] On the eve of the exercises they adopted this appeal, which can be found now in all the positions of the allied Armies' units and sub-units. I would like to end my report with lines from this message: Our aim is to strengthen the combat unity with the Armies of the Warsaw Pact states and to work every day in order to strengthen the combat might of the socialist community. These words are at the moment confirmed by deeds on the training battle fields. [end video recording]

COMPARISON OF AKHROMEYEV SEES USTINOV OFF TO CSSR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 11 September in its Second Edition front-pages an unattributed report entitled "Departure From Moscow" that is identical to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 10 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 1.

ZAGLADIN WRITES ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM

LD081601 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 8 Sep 84

[From the "Marxism Today" program]

[Text] In September, Communists around the world are marking 120 years since the founding of the international working man's association, or, the first international. The importance and lessons of the first international have been analyzed by the first deputy head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Professor Vadim Zagladin. Here are the points he makes in an article contributed to the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, a journal of communist and workers parties.

The first international, says Professor Zagladin, played a special role in the working class liberation movement. Founded in 1864, it, as Lenin put it, laid the groundwork of an international organization of workers to prepare their revolutionary assault on capital. The first international lasted only 8 years. Its founder, inspirer, and permanent leader, Karl Marx, together with his associate Friedrich Engels, did everything for it to become a true organization of the working class to fight for liberation. Working class internationalism is what constitutes the main heritage of the international working man's associations for all Communists of the subsequent generations, and its chief behest to the Communists of the 20th century.

Working class internationalism is not the fruit of somebody's imagination or a brain-child of theoretical fantasy or subjective political will. It is an objective phenomenon, reflecting, in the ideological and political sphere, the very nature of the working class and the workers' movement.

At the time when the international working man's association was in the making, internationalism expressed the determination of the more aware forces of the working class to work for unity of the yet disunited workers' movements of various nationalities and countries. When working class parties came into being, internationalism formed the basis of relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties of the working class.

A new period in its development was ushered in in 1917 when the Russian working class took power. The Soviet state imbued all its policy with internationalist spirit. Following the birth of the world socialist system, internationalism determined the development of relations between countries in which the working class is in power. The (?rules) and principles of these relations were named socialist internationalism.

After World War II special importance was acquired by international working class solidarity with the liberated and oppressed peoples in the coming struggle against imperialism. Therefore, nowadays, says Professor Zagladin, working class internationalism is, on the one hand, the growing solidarity of all its contingents, and on the other the solidarity of the international workers' movement with all fighters against imperialism.

One can sometimes hear the opinion that, with the advent of numerous and diversified liberation democratic movements and the integration of other more social layers [as heard] in the antiwar struggle, working class internationalism has supposedly grown obsolete. It goes without saying that now it is necessary to build up solidarity and cooperation between all fighters against imperialism. But this does not at all mean that in the new condition working class internationalism proper is losing its meaning and its right to exist. Conversely, in the present conditions, international solidarity has gained greater significance than at any time in the past.

Humanity has entered a new phase of internationalization of social life. What are the concrete signs of it? In the first place, the world economy has been increasingly internationalized with regard to both social and capitalist integration. Secondly, what are called global problems vital to the future of all of mankind have been aggravated. The chief of these problems is how to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. Understandably enough, it cannot be solved within the confines of any one country. Thirdly, the internationalization of social life in the present day world is manifested in the policy of monopoly capital. This is trying to join its efforts in fighting socialism and the national liberation movement.

The international workers' movement, says Professor Zagladin, is called upon to draw conclusions [words indistinct] and counter the rallying of its class adversary with a powerful, well-prepared, and coordinated action on an international scale.

Professor Zagladin further looks at the problem of harmonizing the national and international goals of the activities of communist parties in the present stage. He says the specific national conditions accompanying the activities of every party are becoming more distinct. The universal upsurge of national liberation struggles leads to greater national feelings and national self-awareness.

The communist parties cannot fail to reckon with this process in their activities. The influence of Communists in their countries has been growing and they cannot but pay the greatest possible attention to the national problems of their countries. That being so, it is now asked if all this does not mean a lessening importance of the communist parties' internationalist duty and whether their vigorous solidarity with the socialist world and the liberation movements will not weaken the parties positions in their contacts with other political forces?

Certainly, Professor Zagladin says, the class adversary has always made and will continue to make references to the international cooperation of communists, especially to their cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, in a bid to undermine the positions of Communists in a given country. In a final analysis, however, says Professor Zagladin, parties that openly exercise the broadest international contacts and consistently follow a course of anti-imperialist revolutionary solidarity, far from weakening, consolidate their own positions both inside the country and in their dialogue with other political forces.

It is sometimes also asked if the diverse conditions in which they have to act do not constitute an obstacle to their international cooperation. Professor Zagladin considers that the growing diversity of conditions accompanying revolutionary struggles cannot naturally be disregarded.

Today it is especially important to follow Lenin's advice and prevent set patterns in strategy and tactics. Each party should independently work out its policy in thoroughly considering the real conditions of its life and activity, but the diversity of conditions does not at all mean that, as such, it abolishes the need for internationally coordinated action by the communist party and for promoting internationalism, or that it abolishes the practical opportunities for this promotion.

Professor Zagladin says that it is an important problem to harmonize national and international elements in a party's activities. At every stage it acquires its particular content. Today this problem has grown more acute than it was in the past. As Marx and Engels noted, the class struggle of the working class is national (?in force) and international in content. This is the decisive factor, the international and the national duty of every party (?or one).

DANISH DOCKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD NATO SHIPS

LD080125 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Copenhagen September 7 TASS -- Danish dockers have refused to participate in unloading military equipment and weapons for the British and American troops, who will participate in the NATO's "Autumn Forge-84" exercises. At their general meeting here, representatives of dockers from 42 ports of the country have decided to boycott the unloading of NATO's military cargos arriving in transport ships at the ports of Jutland peninsula, Zealand, FYN, Lolland and Falster Islands.

We do not wish to assist NATO's military preparations in the Danish ports, the joint statement by the dockers says, and we will bend every effort to prevent the holding of these exercises. The longshoremen have urged all peace forces of the country to support their demand for a demilitarisation of ports and declaring their territory to be nuclear-free areas.

UN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE OPENS SESSION

LD111443 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 11 TASS -- This year's final session of the Committee on the Review and Assessment of the Realisation of the International Development Strategy for the U.N. Third Decade (1981-1990) has opened here. On an instruction of the U.N. General Assembly the committee is to reveal obstacles which preclude the economic stability of the developing countries and to work out recommendations which could accelerate those countries' development process.

The attempts by the developing countries to wrest concessions from Western partners, to do away with protectionism, and to put an end to the policy of plunder of the natural resources of these countries are known to have been to no avail so far. The committee experts point out that a small group of imperialist powers actually robs the developing countries every year of many tens of billions of dollars as a result of the non-equivalent trade exchanges and of the dominance of transnational corporations in the economies of the developing countries. This was pointed out, in particular, by the committee's chairman Kenneth Dadzie when he declared the committee's session open.

BRIEFS

UN CONFERENCE IN UZBEKISTAN -- The UN Economic Commission on Africa began its international conference in Tashkent on 10 September. Participating in the convocation are representatives from 30 African countries. The theme of the conference is agricultural development in the Soviet Union. Renowned scientists from Uzbekistan and the republic's ministers of agriculture and land reclamation and water resources will present reports to the participants, who have arrived from Egypt, Mali, Somalia, Benin, the Congo, Chad, Nigeria, Burundi, and other countries. They will brief the conference on the economic aspect of agricultural production in the Soviet Union and on its planning and development. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84 GF]

U.S. TO TURN SPACE INTO MILITARY SPRINGBOARD

LD111216 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

There is nothing new for U.S. and NATO leaders in trying to hide by demagogy the aggressive nature of their policy and to ascribe their own militarist actions and plans to others. This technique has been used once again by NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington who, in a voluminous interview with the American NEWSWEEK magazine, is trying hard to bring home to its readers that Washington's line towards boosting space militarisation is a forced measure, prompted by a "threat"...from the Soviet Union.

The British lord, who only recently occupied the senior NATO post, has quickly mastered the "traditions" of his predecessor, Joseph Luns, who specialized in shameless lie and disinformation with regard to the Soviet Union. It is generally known that none other than the Soviet Union, a pioneer of space exploration, has for years pointed persistently to the ominous threat connected with military encroachments on outer space, has consistently pressed for their termination. It is the Soviet Union which proposed to conclude treaties banning the deployment in outer space of weapons of any kind (1981) and banning use of force in space and from space against earth (1983).

It is our country which suggested that the two leading powers in space exploration -- the USSR and the United States -- start talks in Vienna on preventing the militarisation of outer space, to ensure, among other things, a total reciprocal renunciation of anti-satellite systems.

The Soviet Union's position on this problem is absolutely clear and constructive. But what response comes from Washington? Ronald Reagan's administration continues to pretend, as ever, that it does not understand the essence of the Soviet proposals. It seeks to replace the subject of negotiations, insisting that the Vienna talks be concerned with questions on nuclear armaments in general, that is, the questions which were handled at the Geneva talks broken off by the United States. In order to avoid giving a serious study to the matter, the Americans suggest examining only some general "approaches" to the problem...

At a time when Washington is playing a mean propaganda game around the issue of outer space, space armament programmes are being hastily developed and implemented in the United States. The United States has spent about 60 billion dollars on military space programmes since the late fifties, with the growth rates of spending on developing space weapons being considerably higher than those of allocations under other clauses of the military budget. A legitimate question arises: Who is seeking to turn space into an arena of military competition, into a springboard for militarist adventure both by its policy and militarist actions?

'ANTI-SOVIET' REMARKS BY U.S. OFFICIAL ABRAMS HIT

LD110840 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published an article entitled "Malignancy Disguised as 'Humanism'" by S. Vishnevskiy who rebukes anti-Soviet pronouncements by Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

The article says that Elliot Abrams, in his recent interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, came out with a stream of anti-communist invective and slander against socialist system. Vishnevskiy writes that Abrams might have known in line with his official duties who and where encroach on human rights. State Department files undoubtedly contain a list of repressive regimes with which this high-ranking diplomat is well acquainted, for most of them are Washington's clients.

But Abrams is worried over other things. According to his baseless allegations, socialism is the worst enemy of human rights, aggressive, and long-term tyranny, etc.

At that, Abrams failed to give any evidence whatsoever to back up his horrendous accusations, for none exist. What is obvious is that he offered an example of shameless lie, so characteristic of present more or less highly placed Washington officials.

Some time ago, the article says, members of the U.S. Administration, including the President, feigned "softening" of anti-Soviet rhetoric and "restraint." A glimpse of the unruly Abrams, in a fit of anti-Soviet hysteria, clearly shows that there is no restraint whatsoever on the Potomac banks, nor there can be any.

Referring to the non-existent "Soviet threat", Abrams was seeking to justify the need for "tough policy" with regard to the Soviet Union. He even proclaimed that anti-communism is one of the major elements of the administration's policy.

A liar, Vishnevskiy writes, should have a good memory. Abram's memory, it seems, is very poor. The American assistant secretary of state has forgotten that in April last year, addressing the East-West Round Table organisation, he revealed the objective of the American campaign for human rights as a tool of Washington's hegemony, and openly favoured interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations under the pretext of "combatting communism." In fact, Abrams confirmed that it is Washington which inspires and encourages human rights violations in various regions.

At present, having forgotten his last year's confessions, the assistant secretary turns everything upside down, prattling about the "Soviet threat to human rights."

While encroaching on human rights in the United States, denying millions of people the right to work, housing, and medical services, etc, the PRAVDA article says, Washington has launched a global onslaught on liberties, first of all, on the sacred human right -- the right to life.

The incumbent American President, way back in 1980, called for friendship with anti-people regimes. The list of Washington-financed and armed "friendly" regimes includes Pinochet butchers, Salvadoran "death squads", Seoul jailors, South African racists, Israeli and many other freedom-suppressors.

No slanderous incantations by Washington hypocrites, the article says, can conceal from mankind the ugly face of malignancy disguised as "humanism."

'DISCONTENT' WITH U.S. FISCAL POLICIES NOTED

LD120555 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- "The Reagan administration's policies, carried out through the Federal Reserve System, are running into mounting criticism" Lev Strzhizhevskiy writes in PRAVDA today. "The July figures for inflation growth rates in Western European countries (Britain -- 4.5 per cent, France -- 7.5, and Italy -- 10.8) are directly linked to these policies. Western European inflation is due to the pursuit for high interest under invested capital, refusal to invest capital in the national economy, and the flow of 'Eurodollars' from Europe."

"Consequences of the Washington Administration's financial policies make themselves felt no only in Western Europe," the writer points out. "Representatives of several banks and companies in the United States have also expressed their discontent with the policies. Following the Continental Illinois Bank, another similar company, The Financial Corporation, has found itself on the brink of collapse. Overall, 721 financial institutions in the United States have got into a difficult situation in recent time. There is no arguing about the causes: the country's economic difficulties and excessive interest rates."

"The issue of interest rates was raised during the U.S. President's recent meeting with Republican leaders in Congress," the commentary says. "Reagan, however, expressed his full support for the Federal Reserve System's financial policies. He signed a draft law lifting a 30-per cent tax on profits gained by foreign holders of American treasury securities. This is yet another bait for European capital and a blow to the Western European economy. It has been estimated that foreign 'donors' will bring to the United States at least 60 billion dollars."

"Reagan sharply criticised Jimmy Carter for a deficit of 60 billion dollars," the commentator points out. "At present, he is coming to elections with a budget deficit of 200 billion dollars. The money was needed to make for huge military expenditures."

"The 'strong' dollar policy is designed to camouflage the setback before the elections," the commentary stresses. "But the contradiction between this policy and American and capitalist economy in general is increasing."

VOA MODERNIZATION EXPANDS 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' WAR

LD111547 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy.

The Reagan administration is expanding the scale of its psychological war against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. This is evidenced, in particular, by the intensive "technical modernisation" of Washington's chief mouthpiece of anti-Soviet propaganda -- the Voice of America radio station.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reports today that the decision on "modernisation", to cost at least 1,000 million dollars, was adopted by the National Security Council last year after a thorough "analysis" of U.S. possibilities in waging ideological subversion against the USSR within the framework of the Reagan administration's "Project Democracy and Public Diplomacy." As is known, this adventurous programme is directed at meddling in the affairs of other countries, undermining their state foundations and subordinating them to dictate. [as heard]

Despite the fact that the Voice of America's budget went up by 70 per cent from the fiscal year 1981, and is now estimated at 151 million dollars, the allocations will grow by another 28 per cent in 1985. 19 studios in the United States and overseas are to be re-equipped in the coming years. The Reagan administration is conducting talks on building numerous transmission and relay stations in the Persian Gulf, Middle and Far East regions for a total sum of about 100 million dollars. "Subsidiaries of the radio station, in fact, fronts for the Central Intelligence Agency, will be set up in Geneva, Rome, Islamabad, and Hong Kong. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that all this will help expand considerably broadcasting beamed at the Soviet Union.

Even now, the radio station poisons the air with malicious slander against the USSR for nearly one thousand hours a week, in 42 languages.

Radio saboteurs from Washington give special attention to psychological war against sovereign countries in Central America, above all Nicaragua. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the administration signed a "secret agreement" with a private radio station in Costa Rica with a view to conducting hostile propaganda at Nicaragua. Washington resorts to open violation of Costa Rican laws banning foreigners to possess radio transmission facilities in the country.

With a view to imparting an ever more aggressive anti-Soviet character to the Voice of America's operation, Eugene Pell, with vast "experience" in anti-Soviet propaganda during his assignment as head of the NBC bureau in Moscow, has been appointed acting director of the factory of disinformation and lie. It is believed in the White House that the anti-communist, well-versed in psychological subversion, is best suited at the important stage of "modernisation" to guide the Voice of America.

END OF U.S. 'GALLANT EAGLE-84' EXERCISE NOTED

LD111625 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] San Francisco September 11 TASS -- An American military exercise, codenamed "Gallant Eagle 84," has been completed, it has been announced here. Large units of land troops, Airforce and Navy of the United States, Marine Corps and Coastguard units from the interventionist rapid deployment forces were involved in the two-week war games held in California and Nevada states. The aggregate numerical strength of the servicemen, involved in the manoeuvres, was 60,000.

The exercise was supervised by the Central Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, responsible for ensuring "American interests" in the Middle East and central Asian region.

Washington viewed the "Gallant Eagle 84" exercise as an important step towards preparing new armed adventures in various parts of the world. The dangerous character of the exercise is evidenced by the fact that primarily live munitions were used during the exercise. Casualties were reported.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN 11 SEP

LD112000 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- member of the CPSU Central Committee A.G. Yegorov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I.I. Kovalenko, and the high-ranking official of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.D. Kuznetsov left Moscow for Tokyo today at the invitation of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee.

PAPERS REACT TO ROK LEADER'S JAPAN VISIT

SK120243 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Newspapers of many countries have said that South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Tokyo was an advance in the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korean military bloc.

Commenting on the result of the junket, AKAHATA, published in Tokyo, assessed Chon Tu-hwan's junket as a change for the worse in the regional situation.

U.S. publications have said that Washington, seeking to form a NATO-type military alliance in the Far East, played the role of invisible guide in Tokyo's talks with Chon Tu-hwan.

IZVESTIYA, published in Moscow, has noted that Chon Tu-hwan's Tokyo junket increased the Japanese social circles' concern over the tense situation in Asia and Pacific region.

USSR TRADE UNION GREETINGS ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK120224 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, in the name of Soviet workers, kolkhoz farmers, and intellectuals, has sent congratulations to the working people of the DPRK and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the DPRK's founding.

The congratulatory message reads: The announcement of the establishment of the state of the workers and peasants in the northern half of the Korean peninsula in September 1948 was the result of the Korean people's heroic struggle against colonial oppression and the Soviet Army's annihilation of militarist Japan.

Since they set out on the road of socialism, the working people of the DPRK, under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], have won great achievements in economic and cultural development and the promotion of the people's welfare.

Soviet workers and office workers sincerely rejoice over the successes that have been won through the great contribution of the GFTUK. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union expresses deep satisfaction over the fact that the two countries' working peoples' and trade unions' friendly and cooperative relations have constantly strengthened and developed based on the principles of the Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are always at the side of the Korean people who are struggling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for their country's reunification without the intervention of foreign forces. We wish the working people and trade unions of the DPRK even greater successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and in the struggle for their country's reunification.

REPORTAGE ON NURIYEV-LED DELEGATION TO DRA

To Attend Economic Talks

PM111143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Kabul 10 September to take part in the fourth session of the permanent Soviet-Afghan intergovernmental commission on economic cooperation.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party at the airport.

Nuriyev Meets Karmal, Keshtmand

LD111938 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 11 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal received today the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev. He arrived in Afghanistan as head of a Soviet delegation to attend the fourth session of the permanent inter-governmental Soviet-Afghan commission of economic cooperation.

On the same day, Ziya Nuriyev was received by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan Soltan Ali Keshtmand.

Content of Talks Noted

LD111654 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] At Revolutionary Council Headquarters this morning Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council president, received Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a delegation that has arrived in Kabul.

During the meeting, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed the expansion and growth of fraternal relations between the DRA and USSR. They also discussed economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev today also met with Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Central Committee PDPA Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, at Council of Minister Headquarters. During these meetings Fikryat Akhmadzhanovic Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul, was also present.

The Soviet delegation led by Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Kabul today to attend the fourth session of the permanent commission for Afghan-Soviet economic cooperation.

At Kabul International Airport the delegation was welcomed by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and State Planning Committee chairman; a number of government officials; and the Soviet ambassador in Kabul.

LD112050 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 11 Sep 84

According to J. Hughes, the withdrawal of New Zealand from ANZUS will have most serious "destabilising consequences" for peace and security of the region. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out that Washington is especially alarmed by the fact that the resolution of the Labour Party contains the demand on prohibiting American warplanes land at the air force base in Christchurch.

Although the resolution of the Labour Party is not obligatory to the government, the very fact of the adoption of such a document infuriated Washington.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA -- Moscow September 4 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Fedor Potapenko USSR ambassador to Malaysia. Fedor Potapenko was born in 1927. He has been in diplomatic service since 1969: held a number of senior posts at the USSR Foreign Ministry and abroad. In 1969-1972, he was counsellor at the USSR Embassy in the PRC, and from 1980 -- USSR ambassador to the Republic of Singapore. Boris Kulik has been relieved of the duties of USSR ambassador to Malaysia in connection with a new appointment. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 4 Sep 84 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO BULGARIA

Gorbachev Addresses Rally

PM111104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Festival on Bulgaria's Soil"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Sep -- A military parade and working people's demonstration marking the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution was held in the festively decorated 9 September Square here today.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, other leaders of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, a Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of delegations from other socialist and friendly countries stood on the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

Addressing the participants in the parade, Army General D. Dzheurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian national defense minister, stressed that Bulgaria's Armed Forces will continue to strengthen the brotherhood in arms with Soviet Army servicemen and the other Warsaw Pact countries' armies and will vigilantly guard socialism's gains.

Representatives of all categories of troops in the Bulgarian People's Army marched smartly past the rostrum, and there was a parade of the powerful modern equipment that the country's Armed Forces are provided with.

Then the capital's working people staged a festive demonstration. Banners announcing labor victories in honor of the socialist revolution's 40th jubilee were borne aloft over the columns of people. The participants in the demonstration stated their firm resolve to comprehensively strengthen the indestructible friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

M.S. Gorbachev, head of the Soviet party and government delegation, has presented the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The committee was presented with this award for fruitful activity aimed at strengthening and further developing the indestructible fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Soviet awards were also presented to a group of veterans of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement.

Addressing a rally to mark the award presentation, M.S. Gorbachev, speaking on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and K.U. Chernenko personally, warmly and cordially congratulated the activists, veterans, and all members of the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship on the high awards.

Soviet people, he said, are highly appreciative that the movement for friendship with Lenin's country was born in Bulgaria literally in the first few days after the Great October Socialist Revolution's victory. Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov -- outstanding patriots and internationalists -- were active at the beginning of this movement. It has organically absorbed the best traditions of the historic ties between our peoples and has constantly grown and gathered strength.

The All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, created on T. Zhivkov's initiative, is now engaged in large-scale, multifaceted activity to consolidate our peoples' fraternity. We are grateful to the committee's leaders and to the movement's activists for their contribution to propagandizing and popularizing the Soviet people's achievements in building and improving the developed socialist society and the USSR's pace-loving foreign policy course.

The friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples has been tested by time and tempered in the common joint struggle. We will cherish and increase it. The powerful driving force of this friendship is the close and constantly expanding collaboration between the CPSU and the BCP. In the indestructible union of our parties, we see the guarantee of the strength of Bulgarian-Soviet relations both now and for many years to come.

In conclusion, M.S. Gorbachev wished all the participants in the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement new success in their noble activity aimed at further deepening the friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries and peoples and at achieving progress and lasting world peace.

The BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers held a reception today on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution, the national holiday, in Bulgaria.

The reception was attended by T. Zhivkov and other leaders of the republic, veterans of the workers and communist movement, labor pacemakers, and scientific and cultural figures.

The reception was also attended by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev and by delegations from other socialist and friendly countries.

Zhivkov Address

PM120853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS special correspondent report under the general heading "Ceremonial Session in Sofia": "Comrade T. Zhivkov's Report"]

[Text] Each country's history, T. Zhivkov said, has noteworthy dates. For Bulgaria, 9 September 1944 was a great day of this kind. Decades will fly by, centuries will pass, other generations will live even happier lives in our beautiful land, but the day of the socialist revolution inscribed on the Bulgarian state's coat of arms will shine proudly alongside the year of its foundation.

We offer our fraternal gratitude and recognition to the invincible Soviet Army, with whose decisive help we won our freedom, and to the sons and daughters of the Soviet Union. Socialist Bulgaria will never forget their feat.

Bulgaria's appearance has changed radically in the past 40 years, T. Zhivkov continued. Socialism's victory on our soil is final and irrevocable. On this soil, a people live and prosper who have never known oppression, exploitation, or unemployment; on this soil a people live and work closely united around the BCP's general line and policy. Inspired by the great ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, our people have entered the decisive period of building developed socialism.

Industry now occupies a leading place in the country's economy. Bulgaria now produces as much in under 3 days as it produced in all of 1939. Bulgaria's appearance is shaped by such sectors as electronics and electrical engineering, machine-building, chemicals, metallurgy, and the power industry which now provide over 40 percent of the GNP. In addition to the powerful development of industry there have been revolutionary improvements in agriculture. We have creatively applied Lenin's cooperative plan, creating large-scale arable farms and a powerful agro-industrial complex. Bulgarian agriculture now employs only one-third as many workers as in 1939 but they produce three times as much.

Concern for man is the constant and main concern of the BCP and our society. Democracy is developing steadily and more and more real opportunities are being created for each citizen's active involvement in sociopolitical life and in economic and state management.

Always true to proletarian and socialist internationalism, Bulgaria, as an unshakable fighter for peace and security, deservedly enjoys high international prestige. Our successes, the speaker noted, are determined primarily by several basic factors. The first factor is the Bulgarian people's profound conviction that they can realize their age-old aspirations only under conditions of socialism. Socialism has transformed their patriotism, internationalism, diligence, and desire to improve on their achievements into the powerful motivator of the country's development. The force that creates all great things that we call socialist Bulgaria is the heroic working people and their fine young generation. This people -- the creator of their own fate -- will also build communism!

The second factor in our successes in the BCP, the leading political force. Everything achieved by our people during these years has been achieved under the BCP's leadership. It showed them the way, inspired them, organized and led them. The Communist Party's gradual transformation from the political vanguard of the working class into the party of all the people is a great gain. The BCP's cause is now the cause of millions!

A leading factor in Bulgaria's successes is our membership in the world socialist system and the friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries and, above all, with our great brother and ally, the USSR.

For centuries, Russia and the Russian people have been our faith and hope. The 9 September victory represented a great meeting between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. For 40 years now the USSR has been our support in socialist building and on Bulgaria's path to communism. Our countries have become so united over the years, particularly as a result of the joint course of the BCP and CPSU toward all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, that there is no force on earth capable of dividing us.

Our achievements are inseparable from the general strengthening and progress of the world socialist system, the leading revolutionary force of the present day. Following the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow we now have a new long-term plan of action that meets the interests of each individual country and of socialism as a whole. Our achievements are closely linked to the socialist community's potential for defending what has been won and for guaranteeing freedom, peace, and the security of our countries and peoples and also with the Warsaw Pact states' indestructible might.

At the end of the 20th century, when mankind is living under the threat of nuclear war, the main and decisive force capable of curbing the adventurists, as K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stated, is the economic and defense might of the socialist community, the strength of the union of fraternal countries, and their unity of action.

Our struggle for socialism and our achievements are indivisible from the struggle of the international communist and workers movement and the peoples struggle for national independence, democracy, social progress, and peace.

At the 12th congress the BCP did much theoretical and practical work to enrich the general concept of mature socialism and the practice of building it. The BCP has continued doing so since then. The congress determined the strategic course toward the universal intensification of production, formulated a new economic mechanism, and provided a reasoned response to present-day Bulgaria's most important problems.

We have recently witnessed an increase in tension in international relations. Imperialists, particularly those in the United States, have launched a reckless arms race in an attempt to achieve military-strategic superiority over the countries of real socialism, are crudely interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and peoples, and are beginning practical actions to militarize space. Anticommunism is penetrating all spheres of U.S. policy -- from diplomacy to sport.

The strengthening of the socialist system and the attainment of approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the two systems are a tremendous gain. Incalculable credit in this is due to the USSR, the CPSU, and the Soviet people. Military equilibrium is a historical fact and we will **never** allow it to be upset. We have repeatedly stated with the utmost responsibility that the Warsaw Pact states do not seek military superiority. Furthermore, we are ready to hold talks on reducing the level of armaments and on a gradual move toward full disarmament. We are ready to begin formulating and ratifying a code of relations between East and West and between the socialist and capitalist states that would remove the danger of world military conflict forever. True to its socialist ideals and peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, Bulgaria, in conjunction with all the fraternal countries, is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and cooperation. Bulgaria will continue to pay paramount attention to strengthening peace and security in the Balkans. Turning the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-weapon-free zone would be an exceptionally important move in this direction, as we have already stressed many times.

In conclusion, T. Zhivkov said: All that has been achieved in the 40 years since the socialist revolution's victory is vivid confirmation of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist teaching and also of the practical activity of the BCP and the socialist state. Looking toward the future, we see a Bulgaria of mature socialism and its continued prosperity under conditions of lasting peace throughout the world and in fraternal unity with the other socialist countries. May the historic cause of 9 September 1944, the first day of our socialist revolution, triumph through the centuries! Glory to the great and invincible Soviet Union, glory to the family of fraternal socialist countries, the bulwark of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world! Glory to our heroic people, the builders and defenders of Bulgaria! Glory to the BCP, the organizer and inspirer of our victories and the mind, honor, conscience, pride, and hope of the Bulgarian people! Long live peace! Long live communism!

USSR Greets Bulgaria

PM120911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

Celebrating with you the great holiday, the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and the Communists and all the working people of socialist Bulgaria fraternal greetings and the most cordial congratulations.

There are many vivid pages in the historic annals of the Bulgarian people. However, Bulgaria's liberation from fascism and the victory of the Bulgarian people's 9 September 1944 armed uprising were the most important events in terms of their significance and sociopolitical consequences. The socialist revolution in Bulgaria was the culmination of the country's working people's class battles under the BCP's leadership. Freedom Day has gone down in Bulgarian history as the first day of its genuine national social rebirth and as the start of the creation of a new social system.

In the last 4 decades, Bulgaria's working class, in alliance with the working peasantry and intelligentsia, under the leadership of its combat vanguard, the BCP, and in close collaboration with the peoples of the fraternal countries, has implemented radical socioeconomic transformations and achieved major successes in developing the economy, science, and culture and in boosting the people's prosperity. Bulgaria today is a socialist state with a multisectorial economy, a solid link in the community of socialist countries, and an important factor in European peace and security. Through its consistent and principled foreign policy, Bulgaria has won deserved prestige in the international arena and the profound respect of its friends and allies.

The traditional friendship between our countries' peoples, as well as their all-around and fruitful cooperation in building a socialist society and in the struggle to strengthen world socialism and for reliable and lasting peace among the peoples has been extensively developed over the last 40 years. The experience of the last few decades convincingly confirms the immense role of unity of action between the CPSU and the BCP in forming and developing multilateral fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The CPSU and the entire Soviet people, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, will continue to cherish and augment our common valuable property in every possible way.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries, are waging an active campaign to improve the international situation that has deteriorated through the fault of the United States and NATO and to implement the program of constructive initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact states, initiatives aimed at reducing the threat of war and at strengthening peace and international security. The further strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion and unity and the growth of its economic and defense might are of tremendous importance for the attainment of these goals. The recent CEMA economic summit conference opened up new horizons for the process of socialist economic integration. Bulgaria is making a worthy contribution to the international cooperation among the fraternal peoples.

On the day of the glorious jubilee, we wish you, dear friends, and the entire Bulgarian people happiness, prosperity, and new successes in socialist building and in the struggle to maintain world peace.

Long live the indissoluble alliance and eternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples!

May the community of fraternal socialist countries grow stronger and develop!

Long live world peace!

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA on Delegation's Activities

PM120934 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 September in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 500-word Sofia dispatch by own correspondent A. Krushinskiy under the heading "Flags Over Bulgaria; The Entire Country Celebrates the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Revolution," which reports on the way the anniversary is being marked and concludes:

"Sofia's working people are greeting with particular warmth the Soviet party and government delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has arrived for the festivities in Sofia.

The delegation participated in the ceremonial presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the award of Soviet orders to a number of activists from this noble million-strong movement."

Industrial Enterprises Toured

LD112032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Stara Zagora Joint Works for the Production of Memory Storages is one of the leading enterprises of precise instrument building in Bulgaria built on the basis of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. The workers here today warmly received Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is participating in the festivities in connection with the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

A meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship took place at the enterprise. Ryzhkov, member of the Soviet delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke there. Soviet-Bulgarian relations during the past 40 years, he said, serve as a clear example of the implementation of the great principle of proletarian internationalism. The insoluble alliance between the CPSU and the BCP has been, and remains the motive force of the steadfast development and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Our mutual relations are characterized by the common nature of our fundamental interests and goals and by the unity of our views on all questions of modern times; they reflect the thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples; and they enjoy their unanimous support and approval.

Todor Zhivkov and the Soviet delegation visited the Beroye Scientific Production Combine. This works, which was small in the past, has now been transformed into one of the largest combines in Bulgaria for the production of industrial robots and manipulators, flexible automatic systems that are widely exported to the fraternal socialist countries.

Comrade Gorbachev and the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the production and its export models. The enterprise's collective provided a cordial reception for the Bulgarian leaders and the emissaries from the Soviet Union.

Delegation Departs Sofia

LD111633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gorbachev left Sofia for home today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other officials.

Arrives in Moscow

LD111937 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Gorbachev returned to Moscow today. At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades. Those meeting the delegation included Comrade Iotov, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR.

PRAVDA: HONECKER WRITES ON USSR-GDR UNITY

PM111053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For United Actions"]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep -- The GDR is fraternally linked with the Soviet Union for all time and is a strong constituent of the socialist community, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, writes in the magazine EINHEIT, the theoretical organ of the SED Central Committee.

Fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community states within the CEMA framework created the basis of the GDR's successful development. The fact that the long-term lines of bilateral cooperation were defined in still greater detail at the CEMA countries' recent economic summit conference in Moscow and, above all, during the meeting with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, figures among the decisive guarantees of the GDR's reliable and good prospects.

For 35 years, the GDR has consistently opposed the attempts of the West's rightist forces, particularly the FRG's, to question the results of World War II and postwar development. We, the article emphasizes, attach great significance to this question, since the results of World War II and postwar development play a determining role in resolving the most important tasks of the present day and in ensuring world peace. The danger of war erupting from German soil has increased once again in connection with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory. The FRG Government has assumed a heavy responsibility by consenting to the missiles' deployment. The situation in the world today is complex and dangerous but not irreversible. Everything depends on the joint resolute actions of those who are really interested in peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the most powerful and influential force in this struggle.

LCY'S VRHOVEC URGES PARTY UNITY, RESOLUTE ACTION

PM062005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "There Can Be No Dilemma"]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep -- A speech by J. Vrhovec, member of the SFRY presidency, at a session of the Rijeka League of Communists Municipal Committee has been published here.

He declared in particular that the basic point of the discussion on questions of strengthening the LCY's leading role and consolidating the unity of its ranks, which is currently underway in the country's party organizations, is to ensure that not only the LCY but also the whole of Yugoslav society specifically and without excessive dramatization defines the ways to further resolve the existing problems.

J. Vrhovec pointed out that there is still not enough unity of action to be seen within the LCY when the point at issue is the struggle against antisocialist phenomena. Now, he said, we tend rather to philosophize about how to behave toward manifestations of anticommunism. But there can be no dilemma here. Everything must be clear. Hostile manifestations need a resolute reaction. But since the LCY is not doing this, society is given the impression that we are helpless and in a crisis situation.

The economic hardships experienced by the country, the speech notes, are being exploited by antisocialist elements, including nationalists, for their own unseemly purposes. Simultaneously with attacking the SFRY's social system and the LCY, the antisocialist elements are advertising all sorts of concepts of bourgeois democracy. If we show passivity here we will lose our battle, J. Vrhovec declared.

DPA: USSR 'CALLS OFF' ECONOMIC MEETING IN BONN

LD111615 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow 11 Sep (DPA) -- The USSR has called off the German-Soviet economic meeting in Bonn, which was planned for 24 September. This was learned this evening from reliable economic sources in Moscow. They said that the Soviet Union had asked the Federal Government to postpone the agreed date. A new date has apparently not yet been agreed upon.

Leonid Kostandov, the previous Soviet cochairman of the German-Soviet Economic Commission and a deputy chairman of the USSR, died in the GDR last week. Nothing so far is known about his successor.

The Economic Commission as a rule meets once a year, alternately in the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl had cited the visit of the Soviet delegation as a positive result of his government's Eastern policy. After the calling off of visits to the Federal Republic by Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian state and party leader, Western observers in Moscow did not rule out a political background to the Soviet move in calling off the meeting.

YEFREMOV WRITES ON SOVIET-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

AU101309 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Sep 84 Supplement p III

[Article by USSR Ambassador Mikhail T. Yefremov: "Trust Is the Main Thing: Constructive Dialogue With Austria"]

[Text] The fact that each fall DIE PRESSE puts together special supplements devoted to the Soviet Union deserves particular applause. These supplements convey objective information about relations between Austria and the Soviet Union to the Austrian general public. This has become a fine tradition whose significance hardly anyone will question in the current tense international situation.

The good relations that have existed between Austria and the Soviet Union for many years are considered a vivid example of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. They constitute a factor of stability in Europe and in the end serve the cause of peace, detente and disarmament. What is the basis of these relations, what makes them so stable and steady? I have good reason to maintain that the present level of development is based on a high degree of mutual respect, in a phrase, on multifaceted mutual confidence.

This trust did not emerge by itself. The present state of relations between Austria and the Soviet Union is the embodiment of the great and sometimes hard work of many years by politicians, diplomats, public figures, and party officials, representatives of industry, the economy and finance and of journalists who are capable of looking ahead and not backwards. And last but not least, it is the achievement of the millions of working people in both countries, a force that has always rejected death and destruction.

As a diplomat who has worked here for many years and who is knowledgeable about history and people and who has the chance to meet statesmen, politicians and people, I am convinced that the prosperity of Austria, its progress, and international prestige, can also in the future develop on the basis of painstaking compliance with the State Treaty and the constitutional law on permanent neutrality.

Taking this into account, the Soviet side has done everything possible and will also do so in the future in order to develop relations advantageous to both sides in all fields. We highly respect the industriousness of the Austrian people, their culture, their resolute resistance to the outbreak of war, their staunch struggle for the preservation of international detente, for peaceful coexistence among peoples, regardless of race and creed, and regardless of social and state systems.

It would be an unpardonable mistake not to see that certain forces are striving to deflect Austria from the road it has chosen. It is also understandable that under the conditions of the proclaimed "crusade against communism," those people who during the period of detente found themselves in the rear [in den gepaecktrass geraten waren] with their delusions are now striving to deprive the peoples of their belief in the preservation of peace, in ability to contain the arms race and to determine their own destinies. Things have gone so far that some people, who ought to be concerned with explaining their own countries' policy, now seem to have the absurd idea that the Soviet Union is unable to explain its own policy and to expound it itself and that Austria is unable to understand Soviet policy on its own. They are misinterpreting with considerable zeal the principles of Soviet foreign policy in keeping with their own ideas.

Partisans of economic and other boycotts have again surfaced and they are obviously absolutely unaware of the fact that our state has experienced such "crusades" and "boycotts" more than once in its history and that it has always responded with another new development of the ingeniousness of its people, with unity, and with labor heroism of millions of people. May the superclever "Sovietologists" excuse us, but they should have grasped the character of our people a long time ago: They have never kneeled before anybody nor will they ever do so.

Confidence requires a great deal. Everyone knows what role confidence plays even in relations between two people, and all the more important is confidence in relations between states. The Soviet Union has endorsed and still endorses a constructive, unprejudiced dialogue with Austria, the constant quest for avenues to secure what has been achieved and to develop contacts in all spheres, regardless of whether they are political, economic, technical, cultural, sporting, and so forth, for the expansion of the base of trust between our countries. The visits by Nikolay A. Tikhonov, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and of Andrey A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and the visits by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, former chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, and of the president of the Nationalrat, Anton Benya, are key landmarks in history.

To better understand each other, to reveal those things that bring the Soviet and Austrian peoples closer to each other and not things that separate them, to impart new incentives to the development and deepening of relations and finally, last but not least, to define what they can do jointly on the international scene for the preservation of peace and detente -- these are the aims and tasks of the dialogue that is being conducted between the Soviet Union and Austria and which helps to consolidate the trust between them.

It is expected that the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz to the Soviet Union and the visit of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will constitute new steps on this road and that they will convey new incentives to both the continuation of dialogue and the further development of Soviet-Austrian relations.

Naturally, the links between our countries cannot be limited to contacts at top level. It would exceed the available space to broach other forms of links between government, party, trade union, women's, and youth organizations, between scientists and businessmen.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of Austria, on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty, I would like only to wish one thing: that people reflect without any prejudice on all that our relations and the current level of trust have produced. One must not forget all the consequences of World War II that brought immense sacrifices and suffering to the people, particularly in Europe.

In conclusion, I would like to wish the friendly Austrian people a peaceful future, happiness, and prosperity.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA TO VISIT USSR

PM120935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Forthcoming Official Visit of Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa to the USSR"]

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of September this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD111125 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- A delegation from the Belgian-Soviet section of Belgium's parliamentary group, led by its chairman Senator Gaston Pack, left the Soviet Union today. The delegation stayed here at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

SPAIN'S MEMBERSHIP IN NATO ALLIANCE EXAMINED

LD111318 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Commentary by (Yarsolav Khabarov)]

[Text] In Spain, wide-ranging debates continue over the forthcoming referendum on the country's participation in NATO. The positions of those in favor of and those against the country's membership in the bloc are examined. The Popular Alliance, in opposition, and its leader Fraga Iribarne insist on total and unconditional integration of Spain into NATO. That is, they call for taking a new step: After the entry into the NATO political organization, they call for joining the military organization, taking on commitments of a military nature and making practically irreversible the hasty decision made against the will of the Spanish people, without consulting them, by the Calvo Sotelo government.

According to the press, in the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] there are no sincere supporters of complete integration into the political-military bloc. Of course, among the experts nobody denies that Spain belongs to the Western community and that it has a part in the defense of the West. This is demonstrated by the existence of five U.S. military bases in Spain, the maneuvers of the Spanish Armed Forces with the participation of U.S. troops, modernization programs, and other things. At the same time, the current situation in which Spain is not obliged to follow military recommendations that NATO gives to its signatories in compliance with orders from Washington, means that the country is, to a certain extent, free to decide on military issues. The way it employs that independence, however, is another matter.

The discussion going on among the experts is primarily focused on whether Spain should or should not continue to take part in NATO political organizations or back many of the Atlanticist actions even if they are at odds with particular principles of the country's current foreign policy, or whether it should leave NATO and indeed return to the policy of nonalignment. The Socialists do not pose the problem of the country's total integration in the West's political-military bloc. This was stated by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, by Angel Guerra, and by other notable figures in the PSOE. At the same time, the opinion expressed recently by these figures, that the participation of Spain in NATO's political organs does not affect the country's freedom of action on the world stage, seems overoptimistic. It does not limit certain aspects of Spain's international activity.

We can recall, on this subject, the words of the head of government that it is easier to enter NATO than to leave it. These words show that the notion of bloc discipline, denied by some in the Moncloa, does exist, and obliges the signatories of the Atlantic treaty to act in accordance with certain rules of conduct considered desirable by NATO, particularly by the United States.

Naturally, for the moment, Spain continues to be a nuclear-free zone, but we recall that ideas were inculcated by the U.S. rulers in their other Atlanticist allies on the supposed advantages of deploying medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe. This pressure will, if Spain continues in NATO, sooner or later have an effect on its position.

Western propaganda says that no pressure is being exerted on Spain, neither psychological nor military, to prevent its withdrawal from NATO. However, an analysis of events puts these affirmations into doubt because Spain is often charged with not being in line with the NATO countries regarding relations with the East.

It is also worth recalling attempts to oblige Spain to adopt one position or another in the interest of the principal ally, the United States, to the detriment of Spain's national interests. For example, the leaders on the other side of the ocean begged the Spanish to buy the F-18 fighter-bomber, and in the end were successful. This gave fabulous profits to the U.S. McDonnell-Dougllass company but did considerable harm to Spain.

It must be recognized, as Sr Angel Guerra did in his statements to EL PAIS, that the absence of some special pressure on Spain by the NATO partners does not at all mean that it is better off in the bloc than outside it. In such conditions, says Angel Guerra, the most democratic way out of the situation may be to hold the referendum on Spain's participation in NATO, a referendum promised to tens of millions of voters. Only the Spaniards themselves can solve the problem of whether the country should or should not take part in NATO.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO ON SPEECH BOOK FOREWORD

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 September in its First Edition carries on the front page a TASS report on Chernenko's foreword to a speech anthology published in Portugal under the heading "To Know and Understand Each Other Well." Comparison with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 5, under the heading "Chernenko Writes Foreword to Speech Anthology" reveals that the two versions are identical.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

LD111416 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the newly appointed ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR Salah Hasan Basyuni.

During the talk the sides exchanged views on questions connected with bilateral relations between the USSR and Egypt, as well as on some international problems.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT VISITS SYRIA, LIBYA, ALGERIA

NC120925 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Recently, Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i visited Syria, Libya and Algeria. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes in this connection:

Each of these three Arab countries pursues a persistent anti-imperialist policy. Relying on support by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as by all liberation forces, these Arab countries achieved victory in their struggles to eliminate foreign domination and they are now assisting other nations that are casting off their bonds of foreign dependence.

Syria, Libya and Algeria warmly welcomed the victory of Iran's anti-imperialist and anti-monarchic revolution. When the United States and its allies boycotted Iran and dared to resort to aggressive military operations in the Tabas region, these three countries, together with the PDRY, issued a joint statement describing the U.S. imperialist activities against Iran's revolution as a serious threat to peace and security in both this region and the world.

This unity -- the outcome of a joint anti-imperialist struggle -- is gaining more importance each day in view of the fact that the United States and its allies are exerting new efforts to impose their diktat on this region's nations. The United States and its puppet, Israel, pursued aggression against Lebanon for this purpose, and occupied new Arab territories. By deploying various units of its Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf area, Washington is also threatening this region's countries with aggression and is using the Iran-Iraq war, which was fomented by the United States itself, for this purpose.

The U.S. imperialists are also resorting to provocative acts in the Red Sea. In a joint communique, the Syrian and Iranian presidents referred to this dangerous provocation and described the Red Sea incidents, initiated by the United States, as an excuse to escalate the U.S. imperialist presence to crush the freedom and independence of nations and fight against national liberation forces in this part of the world.

Commenting on the visits to Syria, Libya and Algeria by Iranian president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the mass media in the bourgeois West expressed hope of the possible creation of disunity among the participants in these meetings. However, the imperialists' expectations were not fulfilled.

The Iranian president's talks with the heads of the three Arab states (?showed) that all of them are seriously determined to strive to consolidate the bases of an anti-imperialist front. Iran's foreign minister Dr Velayati, who accompanied the Iranian president on his trips, assessed the outcome of these trips. Expressing satisfaction, he stressed that during these meetings, further consolidation of the bases of Iran's unity with these three Arab countries was ensured.

JORDANIAN ENVOY CITED ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD111437 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- Jordan constantly feels the burden of the unsettled Middle East problem. This is why it together with other Arab states actively resists the aggressive policy of Israel and comes out in favour of establishing an all-embracing and just peace in the region. This is what Fathi 'Abd al-Karim al-Tawil, the ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the USSR, has told correspondents of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

An explosive situation keeps on in the Middle East region, the ambassador said. The expansion started by the Zionists in 1948 and continued in 1967 does not cease up to this date. This is evidenced by the events in Lebanon. Over there, the invaders stage massacres literally every day in an attempt to suppress by force of arms the population's actions against the occupiers.

The continuing Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and the situation in the Red Sea, where the warships of Western countries arrived without any invitation from the Arabs, are having a negative effect on the general dangerous situation, the ambassador pointed out.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, Fathi 'Abd al-Karim al-Tawil went on to say, one cannot but note contradictions between Arab states. This substantially weakens resistance to the aggressor.

Touching upon Washington's stand in the Middle East question, the ambassador said:

We hold that the United States cannot be a mediator in the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Washington's insincerity is obvious. Actually it fully supports the aggressor's actions which are a violation of human rights and of international law as a whole.

Jordan, having joined the struggle for the establishment of a just peace, took a positive stand at the inter-Arab summit meetings in Baghdad, Tunis and Fez, and actively upholds the political line mapped out by those forums, Fathi 'Abd al-Karim al-Tawil went on to say.

Jordan has repeatedly stated the need for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of great powers -- the USSR and the USA -- and of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Such a conference should result in the removal of the obstacles to peace in the region and to the exercise of the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination.

Jordan, the ambassador emphasised, approves of the recent Soviet proposals which have once again reaffirmed the steadfastness of the political course of the USSR and its interest in achieving a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. It is now of exceptional importance to implement them. The stand of the USA and Israel which stubbornly refuse to sit down at the negotiating table is the main obstacle in this way.

ETHIOPIA CELEBRATES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

USSR Sends Greetings

PM120955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

We heartily congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly Ethiopian people on their major holiday -- the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Socialist Ethiopia comes to its glorious jubilee with important achievements in building a new life, in which the Ethiopian people and their friends throughout the world can take justified pride. For 10 years now Ethiopia, overcoming numerous difficulties, has confidently moved along with the path of freedom and progress, resolutely protecting the revolutionary gains against encroachments by the forces of imperialism, internal, and external reaction. The formation of the WPE, militant vanguard of the Ethiopian working people, is an important event in the life of your state.

It is with a sense of sincere affection and profound respect that the Soviet Union follows the efforts of the people and leadership of Socialist Ethiopia aimed at building a society based on socialist principles. Soviet people are convinced that, under the leadership of the WPE and armed with the theory of scientific socialism, your country will consolidate and multiply the success it has achieved. The Ethiopian revolution will continue to have a true and reliable friend in the Soviet Union.

Socialist Ethiopia has an assured voice in the international arena. It is making a tangible contribution to the struggle of the world's progressive forces against imperialism's aggressive actions and for the preservation and strengthening of peace, the total eradication of colonialism and racism, and the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness in international relations. Ethiopia also enjoys great prestige on the African Continent, as shown by your election, Comrade Mengistu, and activity as chairman of the OAU.

We note with satisfaction the successful development of comprehensive Soviet-Ethiopian ties, sealed by the friendship and cooperation treaty, which have grown considerably richer and broader over the years. We are convinced that the further deepening of relations of fruitful cooperation and close friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia meets the interests of our countries' peoples and aids the struggle for international peace and security, and for the national and social liberation of the peoples.

On this important day, we wish all the Ethiopian people, the country's leadership, and you personally, Comrade Mangistu, further accomplishments in the revolutionary renewal of your motherland.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Ponomarev Attends Meeting

LD111757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A festive meeting of Moscow's working people, which opened today in the October Hall of the House of the Unions, is devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. In the presidium is Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Speeches made during the meeting note that Soviet people are following with great sympathy the implementation of the radical social and economic transformations in Ethiopia, which are intended to consolidate the people's revolutionary gains and further strengthen the country's positions on the path of socialist orientation. The Soviet and Ethiopian peoples are linked by traditional bonds of friendship. They are united by common anti-imperialist and peace-loving aims in foreign policy.

FURTHER ON WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS IN ETHIOPIA

Mengistu's Speech Reported

PM101458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's Report"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Sep -- The constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] is continuing its work here.

The report of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] was delivered to its participants by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the COPWE. Dwelling on the situation that had taken shape in the country with the start of the 1974 national democratic revolution, he analyzed the disposition of class forces on the eve of the revolution and in the course of implementing it. Servicemen, the majority of whom came from the working sections of the population, were the mainstay of the people's uprising, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. The PMAC, which they set up, assumed the leadership of the revolution, which is an inalienable constituent part of the world revolutionary process.

The report devoted primary attention to the role and tasks of the vanguard party under the conditions of modern Ethiopian society. One of the most important directions in its activity will be the elaboration of directives on the creation of a new system of state management. Favorable conditions have been created in the country over the past decade, which have enabled working class ideology to occupy dominant positions. Guided by this ideology, the speaker emphasized, we are waging a struggle to complete the national democratic revolution and build the foundations of socialism. The Workers Party is intended to become the nucleus of Ethiopia's entire political system.

The creation of a people's democratic republic founded on socialist legality and the people's conscious participation in state management will be the first landmark in achieving the goals that the party sets itself. In this republic there will be no discrimination against citizens on grounds of sex, religion, or nationality. In it, the dominant position of working people and the participation of all ethnic groups in organs of state power at all levels will be ensured.

Drafts of a constitution and of new legislation that will ensure the triumph of the principles of justice and equality are currently being drawn up, the report states.

Public organizations are called upon to play an important role in the country's political system. In the struggle to build the foundations of socialism, the party intends to steadily enhance the leading role of the working class and to ensure the trade unions' broad participation in production management, in the development of socialist competition, in health care, and in organizing the working people's relaxation.

Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to dwell on the national question in Ethiopia and ways to resolve it. International imperialism and reaction make active use of nationalism in the struggle against our revolution, he pointed out. Separatists are managing to continue their subversive activity only as a result of generous assistance from imperialism, which uses them to realize its strategic designs. The purpose of this compact is to slander our revolution, which serves as an example to other Red Sea and African countries.

The revolutionary government devotes constant attention to the national question. Confirming its adherence to the Leninist principle of nations' right to self-determination, the program of the national democratic revolution takes into account the conditions that objectively exist in Ethiopia and considers regional autonomy a practical way to resolve the national question.

The WPE, the speaker emphasized, is a Marxist-Leninist party. It is organized so that its composition and its local organizations include representatives of working people throughout Ethiopia who support socialist goals and struggle to realize them. It unites within its ranks representatives of all the country's ethnic groups. Under conditions wherein all Ethiopia's working people participate in the revolutionary movement, to advocate the secession of a particular ethnic group means departing from the revolution and hindering the achievement of true freedom. The WPE will seek to ensure the democratic rights of all ethnic groups so that they can proceed together toward the country's prosperity in a spirit of fraternity and equality.

Dwelling on questions of the country's economic development, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that the country's most acute economic problems have been resolved to a certain degree in the course of the national revolutionary campaign of development and central planning launched in 1978. Measures have been taken to develop production forces, strengthen new production relations, and improve the working people's life. The gross national product increased 4.2 percent last year.

Primary attention has been directed toward developing the agricultural sector, where positive results have been achieved in raising labor productivity, instructing peasants in new farming methods, and setting up production cooperatives. The formation of state farms, whose cultivated areas have increased from 72,000 to 221,000 hectares, has made an important contribution to strengthening the state sector.

In the sphere of industry, measures have been taken to make fuller use of production capacities and to expand production. In recent years, special attention has been devoted to the development of sectors that form the basis of the country's further economic growth.

The WPE, Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized, makes it its aim to mobilize working people for active participation in socialist building and to lay its material and technical base. It will strive for the steady growth of production forces and to ensure the determining role of socialist production relations.

The accelerated upsurge of agriculture will be ensured through the development of production cooperatives. In the course of implementing the 10-year plan for the country's economic and social development, which has been submitted for examination by the congress, they will embrace 53 percent of the rural population and up to 50 percent of all cultivated land.

The share of industry in national production will increase from 16.6 to 24 percent during this period. Mineral prospecting and extraction, construction, and transportation will be developed. Measures will be taken to expand the state trade system. The economy will be developed, the report points out, on the basis of centralized planning.

The working people's educational and cultural standards and their ideological tempering play a decisive role in achieving the planned results, the speaker said. A very important aspect of ideological work must be to help working people develop the correct attitude toward work, to strengthen discipline, to foster in them a feeling of love for the revolutionary homeland, and to encourage selfless labor for the good of socialism.

Due attention will be devoted to raising the level of political training and Marxist-Leninist education of party members. To this end, it is planned to set up party schools at various levels and higher educational institutions for the training of cadres. It is proposed to transform the ("Yyekatit-66") Political school into a social sciences institute and to open zonal and later, provincial party schools.

We will be able to carry out planned socialist building, Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized, only if we have the necessary cadres. The chief aim of our education system is to educate young people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and to ensure a high level of development for science and technology and the flowering of new culture and art. The friendly socialist states give us considerable assistance in resolving the problem of training skilled cadres.

Noting the significance of the public organizations set up since the revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that they help to enhance the working people's political activeness. Practically every citizen belongs to one public organization or another, he pointed out. Therefore, it will be no exaggeration to say that the entire people participate in building the new life.

The report sets out in detail the position of Ethiopia and the WPE on a wide range of international questions. On behalf of the WPE constituent congress, Mengistu Haile Mariam confirmed the country's adherence to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. The Ethiopian revolution is consistently guided by its foreign policy, he emphasized, by the principles of respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other peoples and noninterference in their internal affairs.

Our revolution, the speaker said, is one of the chief targets of imperialism's subversive activity. The United States has created a network of military bases in our region and is planning to double the strength of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force there in the very near future. Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to the danger of Somalia and Arab countries with reactionary regimes being turned into dumps for American weapons primarily earmarked for aggression against Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and against the region's progressive forces and movements.

Analyzing the situation within the OAU, the speaker emphasized that its creation was an important landmark in the victorious anticolonial struggle of the continent's peoples. Imperialism now resorts to all kinds of intrigues and provokes disagreements among the OAU member countries, using the problems of Chad and Western Sahara for these purposes. Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to the need to preserve the unity of African states.

The report resolutely condemns the provocative, adventurist policy of the imperialist powers, which have elevated interference in other countries' internal affairs to the rank of state policy, which has resulted in the unprecedented exacerbation of tension in the world.

Mengistu Haile Mariam exposed the intrigues of imperialism in Latin America and voiced solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador. He hailed Afghanistan's successes on a path of socialist orientation and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The arms race as well as the attempts to use space for military purposes, the report states, arouse serious alarm among the world's progressive forces. Contrary to mankind's desire for peace, imperialism is continuing to pursue an aggressive policy that represents a mortal danger to the entire world.

Today the efforts of international anti-imperialist forces are aimed at strengthening peace and security. The struggle for peace and disarmament being waged by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries enjoys the support of all democratic forces. I would like to take this opportunity, Mengistu Haile Mariam said to applause from the hall, to express admiration on behalf of the constituent congress delegates for the contribution the CPSU is making to the struggle for peace. We fully support the constructive proposals the Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced at the United Nations and at other forums which, we are convinced, accord with the aspirations of all peoples. In the interests of ending the arms race and ensuring mankind's security, we delegates to the constituent congress call for the strengthening of unity in the struggle for peace and declare our solidarity with all parties, peoples, and states that advocate the strengthening of peace throughout the world. We attach great significance to the strengthening of relations with fraternal parties, progressive forces, and liberation movements and to friendship among peoples, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared.

By enriching themselves with the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and enjoying the active support of the Soviet Union, which has built socialism, many countries have achieved independence and embarked on the path of socialist development, the report states. Ethiopian revolutionaries, who have been through the trials of the past decade, are aware of the tremendous importance of the assistance being given by the world socialist system to the liberation movement of the peoples seeking to cast off the fetters of imperialism and to turn socialism into a reality.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the speaker said, sided with the Ethiopian revolution and gave it firm support when international imperialism began the war against us on all fronts, trying with the support of reactionary forces to halt the course of the revolution and to violate the country's territorial integrity. We have reached the present stage, at which we can create a vanguard party, as a result of the heroic struggle of Ethiopian revolutionaries and the people's masses and thanks to the boundless support of our brothers loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism.

The friendship and cooperation agreements that Ethiopia has signed with socialist countries, the report points out, are producing increasingly tangible results in all spheres of the country's economic, social, and cultural development. Mengistu Haile Mariam voiced confidence that joint cooperation will become still more effective as economic relations with the socialist countries are strengthened and as the 10-year plan for the country's economic and social development is implemented.

Revolutionary Ethiopia has many victories behind it in the building of the new life. The strengthening of security and the reliable defense of the revolution and the homeland are a very important part of the struggle to develop the new system, the speaker said. The WPE will promote the further strengthening of the country's Armed Forces. This will also be furthered by the recently introduced compulsory military service. In a people's state, the defense of the motherland is the affair of every citizen.

From the platform of this historic congress, Mengistu Haile Mariam declared, we proclaim the creation of the WPE. Having resolved the tasks set it, the COPWE ceases its activity. The results of its work will serve as a starting point and a reliable bridgehead for our party.

Pointing out that the program of the national democratic revolution has mainly been implemented, the speaker described the WPE program. This program has been compiled on the basis of a careful study of everything that Ethiopian revolutionaries have done over the past 10 years, on the basis of an analysis of the revolution's achievements and failures. It will be a guide to the acceleration of the process of building the new society.

Describing the WPE rules submitted for examination by the congress, the speaker pointed out that this document is to ensure the party's organizational unity and the effectiveness of its work.

The creation of a Marxist-Leninist party has proclaimed a new stage of the struggle inextricably linked with the building of socialism. This congress is of historic significance, Mengistu Haile Mariam said. We are confident that we will build socialism. Since our aim coincides with the aims of working people throughout the world, we are convinced that under the banner of proletarian internationalism, we will achieve victory in the cause of building socialism and ensuring peace.

Continuing Work Detailed

PM111400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Serbin, TASS correspondent G. Gabrielyan dispatch: "Congress Continues Work"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 9 Sep -- The constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] is continuing its work here in a businesslike and enthusiastic atmosphere. The participants in this genuine people's forum attentively heard and unanimously approved the report of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE.

The debates on the report stressed that this document touches on the most important problems of Ethiopia's development at the present stage and places before the WPE, which has proclaimed Marxism-Leninism as the basis of its activity, specific tasks in the leadership of the country and its progress along a socialist-oriented path.

The party's program was also unanimously ratified at the evening session.

Greeting the participants in the congress, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola, stated that, with the formation of the WPE, the Ethiopian people are receiving an effective instrument of struggle to consolidate and develop their revolutionary gains. He expressed confidence that this party, founded on Marxist-Leninist principles, will assume the leading role in the cause of Socialist Ethiopia's further development, the struggle against imperialism, and for peace and the peoples' security.

Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique, noted in his speech the internationalist character of the Ethiopian revolution which is clearly shown in the support rendered to the peoples of Mozambique and other African countries in the cause of national liberation.

He drew attention to the explosive situation in the south of the continent where the racist regime in Pretoria is trying to perpetuate the apartheid system in South Africa and the unlawful occupation of Namibia. Mozambique and Ethiopia, together with all peace-loving forces of the world, S. Machel stressed, firmly support ending the arms race, which threatens to extend into space, and the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of Democratic Yemen, stated that the constituent congress of the WPE marks a new stage in the development of Ethiopia's national democratic revolution along the path of building the foundations of socialism. The Yemeni people, he said, fully support friendly Ethiopia in its struggle for creating a new society and against reaction, which enjoys the support of international imperialism headed by the United States. U.S. imperialism, he pointed out, is continuing its attempts to pressure the people's liberation struggle not only in Africa, but in other regions, too.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, which is aimed at reducing international tension and securing world peace.

Chernenko's Message

PM121001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!

I heartily congratulate you on your election to the important post of general secretary of the WPE Central Committee. The formation of a ruling party guided by the ideas of scientific socialism is an important stage in the development of the Ethiopian revolution. You personally, Comrade Mengistu, have made a great contribution to the creation of the WPE.

Soviet Communists know you as an ardent patriot and staunch and consistent fighter for national independence, social progress, and world peace, as a convinced advocate of stronger Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

I wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu, good health and successful work in implementing the WPE congress' plans for building a new Ethiopia.

K. Chernenko

Romanov Attends Ceremony

LD102015 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa September 11 TASS -- The delegation of the CPSU led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov that took part in the work of the constituent congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia placed a wreath at the monument to Lenin here today.

Flowers at the monument to the great leader of the working people of the whole world were placed also by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Lenin's memory was honoured by delegates of the congress, envoys of communist and workers parties, representatives of the national liberation movements.

A monument to founder of scientific communism Karl Marx was unveiled in Ethiopia today. The monument had been erected by youth teams of Ethiopia and the GDR. General secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker who had arrived here for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution took part in the unveiling ceremony.

The teaching of Marx and Engels is an effective instrument of the revolutionary reconstruction of society, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Shimelis Mazengia said in his speech. The teaching of Marx and Engels is the guide for action for the Workers Party of Ethiopia, for the entire Ethiopian people.

On the eve of the revolution's anniversary, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam inaugurated the monument "Our Struggle" in the main thoroughfare of the capital. The monument was erected to pay tribute to the memory of people who waged the struggle for the victory of the revolution, for the cause of the working people. Eternal fire symbolizing the grateful memory of the people has been lit.

The delegation headed by Grigoriy Romanov took part in these ceremonies.

Reportage on Romanov Speech

For coverage of the visit to Addis Ababa by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of the founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] on the 10th anniversary of the revolution, including his speech to the WPE constituent congress, see the East Africa section of the 12 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Serbin Views WPE

PM100810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Serbin dispatch "From Ethiopia": "On the Eve of the Creation of a Party"]

[Text] On the streets of Addis Ababa and the country's other cities one can see multicolored flags and glinting gold five-pointed stars with a hammer and sickle. That is the emblem of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] which is being created here and whose constituent congress will be held in the Palace of People's Assemblies recently built in the capital.

The country has long been moving toward this event. The peculiarity of the 1974 antifeudal revolution was that the movement of the masses started without a vanguard party. The struggle against the feudal-monarchist regime was then headed by democratic army circles.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), which emerged during the revolution, led the country along the path of socioeconomic changes. The national democratic revolution's program published in 1976, set this task: "Complete deliverance from feudalism, imperialism, and bureaucratic capitalism; unification of all antifeudal and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the new Ethiopia; and creation of a firm base for the transition to socialism." PMAC and other decrees, which transferred all land to the people's ownership, nationalized the major industrial enterprises and banks, including foreign ones, and legally asserted the rights of workers and peasants, destroying the foundations of the old exploitative structure.

But even then, at the first stage of restructuring the country, its revolutionary leadership defined the need to create a political party that would base its activity on the principles of scientific socialism. This was a difficult task for a country such as Ethiopia with an undeveloped social structure, economic backwardness, small working class, and almost universal illiteracy. It was necessary to organize a political vanguard under these conditions. First, a bureau to deal with matters concerning organization of the masses was created and a school for training political and ideological cadres formed. "Discussion forum", a political enlightenment network, started work at enterprises, institutions, and in the Army. The very building of the party came about through surmounting many difficulties, ideological disagreements, and struggle.

In 1979, a decision to create a party based on a united center was adopted. At the end of the same year, a PMAC decree formed the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE). Mengistu Haile Mariam, leader of the Ethiopia revolution and COPWE chairman, said that the establishment of the commission "was a decisive step in rallying Ethiopian revolutionaries into a common organization, thereby ending the fragmentation that had existed in the past." Now, COPWE is completing the fulfillment of its mission.

As the country's sole political organization, the commission has played an important role in social life. Two main tasks were assigned to it: to disseminate Marxist-Leninist teaching among the masses and to create an organizational foundation for the future party. The work spread out in many directions. The weekly SERTO ADER, COPWE's press organ, is the country's most important newspaper. The theoretical journal MESKEREM has a circulation of more than 100,000. The works of V.I. Lenin and books about the revolutionary practice of the socialist countries have been published in Amharic. On the eve of the WPE's constituent congress, the first volume of K. Marx' "Das Kapital" was published in Amharic translation. Soon a dictionary of Marxist-Leninist terms will appear in bookstores. The work of various circles and seminars bringing people political knowledge has been organized.

COPWE's structure has reflected the structure of the future party. A central apparatus, nationwide committees, and political organs in the Armed Forces were formed, as were primary organizations at enterprises, institutions, state farms, and teaching establishments. By the start of this year, there were more than 900 different cells. The fact that the number of worker and peasant COPWE members constantly grew was devoted special attention.

In June and July elections were held for delegations to the WPE's constituent congress, which now concludes the formation of party ranks. At the next state of COPWE's activity, drafting a program and charter for the new party was very important. These documents, the recent COPWE Central Committee plenum pointed out, were discussed in the primary organizations and, in their final form, were prepared for examination by the congress delegates.

Thus, COPWE became a school for its members to acquire the skills of party work.

It is necessary to bear in mind that in recent years, positive shifts have been achieved in Ethiopia's economic development, the state sector has been strengthened, and the cooperative movement among the peasantry has been developed. Before the WPE congress opens, 19 new industrial enterprises have been commissioned, including major ones such as the cement plant at Muger and the Nazret Tractor Assembly Combine with an annual output of 1,000 tractors. Industrial development aid is given to Ethiopia by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. A long-term, 10-year plan for the economic and social development of the country has been prepared and will be examined at the congress.

The present stage of Ethiopia's development is defined here as a transitional period from the national democratic revolution to socialist building. The new situation is presenting new tasks. As the COPWE documents point out, the most important is the creation of a people's democratic republic. Of course, this will also mean establishing a new political system and further developing democracy.

Looking back today, one cannot fail to see the difficult conditions under which the restructuring of society in Ethiopia took place and is taking place now. The people have had to struggle against counterrevolution, rebuff foreign intervention, and oppose imperialist intrigues.

The birth of a Marxist Party is always an event of great significance. This time, it is especially worth noting that we are talking about the largest socialist-oriented country in Africa with a population of more than 30 million and where the party will rule from the moment of its creation. There is no doubt that the WPE's constituent congress, whose opening is slated for 6 September, is an important landmark along the road of building the new life in this ancient African country, which in a few days' time, will mark the 10th anniversary of its revolution.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS MEXICO

Delegation Departs

LD101204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Comrade Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee secretary, left Moscow for Mexico City today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress of the United Mexican States. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrade Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

Stops in Havana

LD112257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1225 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Kapitonov, Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which is on its way to Mexico, has arrived in Havana.

At Jose Marti Airport the Soviet parliamentarians were met by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; Jaime Combet Hernandez-Baquero, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; and other officials.

CHILEAN CP OFFICIAL URGES STRUGGLE, UNITY

PY120110 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2330 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Commentary by Luis Corvalan, Chilean Communist Party secretary general live or recorded]

[Text] Dear countrymen, after 11 years of dictatorship, Chile is experiencing one of the most critical and, simultaneously, most decisive and promising moments. The conflict between the people and the tyrant is coming to a head, and every citizen has the patriotic duty to take up his post in the struggle for freedom. In the national mobilization staged under the slogan "Right to life," held in August, and in the massive protests and strikes early in September, the overwhelming majority of the nation's people reaffirmed their strong will to recover democracy. However, the tyrant, who has adopted the name of the general of the poor, compared himself to O'Higgins, and lately compared himself to Roman emperors, does not want to yield the power he wields at all.

It has been fully demonstrated that it is illusory to believe Pinochet may make the lofty gesture of voluntarily leaving his post to facilitate the country's return to democracy. It has been firmly and unquestionably confirmed that the opposition has no other alternative but to coordinate its actions and resolutely struggle to end the tyranny.

Attaining an agreement among the opposition is an urgent and unpostponable obligation. The people are tired of hateful, cruel, and abusive persecutions. They no longer want to see exiled or banished countrymen, closed factories, unemployed workers, intervention in universities, political prisoners, tortured and missing persons among those arrested through dragnet operations in modest shantytowns of large cities, women blown up by dynamite, and imaginative statements to cover up cowardly assassinations. The people no longer want hunger and oppression, they want to see Pinochet on his way out, they want to return to a democratic regime.

The people must be spared greater suffering and the country must be saved from the nightmare of living under an imperialist and oligarchic dominion and the constant repression of a dictatorship. If the current regime continues in power, the future will look ever more somber. The country will have to work only to pay its foreign debt; there will be no more resources for investments or to meet the most acute social needs. The decline in the copper price, the protectionist measures adopted by the United States in favor of its economy, and the high international interest rates are threatening to make the disastrous economic situation even worse. The vaunted economic recovery about which the Escobar-Collados duo talks, is not leading and will not lead to solving the deep crisis in which Chile is struggling. The main factor in this crisis is the fascist regime itself, which has driven the country into a greater dependency on imperialism and restricted the development of productive forces.

So, as we said in the final communique of the Chilean Communist Party's national conference, the end of the dictatorship and return to democracy constitute a vital need, the basic factor to initiate the solution of the problems afflicting the workers and people and to advance down the road of social progress. The tyranny is a ferocious power, but it no longer has the strength it portrays. It has brought upon itself the hatred of the majority of the citizens, and it has even lost a number of its followers. Its maneuvering room is getting smaller, and it has no other means but to resort to repression. So, Pinochet has threatened to stage another 11 September, and there should be no doubt that he will try, given his fascist mind and ambition for power.

Therefore, we are forced to conclude that the dictatorship can only be defeated by the power of the people through a multifaceted struggle using the joint action of all the opposition. No quarter can be given or asked in this struggle, nor can appeasing attitudes be adopted as those that propose reforming the fascist 1980 Constitution rather than its total obliteration. These appeasing attitudes only cause confusion and dismay. On the contrary, morale is enhanced and the struggle's development is helped by the active resistance and valiant actions of the inhabitants of Pudahuel, San Miguel, and other shantytowns, as well as the proud posture of the Popular Democratic Movement's leaders and militants, like Jaime Inzunza and Leopoldo Ortega, who preferred the hard life of the underground than going into exile, like Osiel Nunez, Luis Godoy, and Rene Largo Farias, who refused to request asylum in Argentina and Colombia preferring to return to Chile and be banished to inhospitable places. These militants have set an example of courage and demonstrated that the policy of popular rebellion points to a road of dignity and victory.

The people want to end the infamous dictatorship, and soon. This puts every militant, and especially labor and union leaders, under the obligation to continuously drive and totally devote themselves to the concrete preparation of more decisive combats [combate]. In this context, in the middle of this growing and resolute struggle against the tyranny, the country will find the way to free itself from its yoke.

In this regard, some political parties today are proposing a dialogue and an agreement with the Armed Forces. The Communists believe that this should be tried, but we have to make some issues clear. We must take into account that the Armed Forces continue to be the mainstay of the dictatorship and that they are involved in all its crimes. We must also take into account that the interior minister, speaking for the tyrant, has said that the government will not compromise with any political sector. This means that the intention and stubbornness of the tyrant and his clique are drawing the lines for an increasingly hard and more violent confrontation. The only way for a political solution with a minimum of violence perhaps depends on the conduct of the Armed Forces and the determination they may have to open the doors that are closing them out of any possible participation.

If the Armed Forces' reply is affirmative, the dialogue can be held at all levels, with the participation of all opposition forces. This can only result in a positive agreement if the people exert intense pressure on the military. If the military cannot accept a true return to democracy, the agreement must include making the necessary changes in the structure of the state and military institutions.

The Communist Party of Chile is convinced that the dictator will be toppled only if the opposition acts jointly, firmly, and responsibly, courageously facing the dangers and sacrifices that lay ahead in the struggle. Ousting of Pinochet, forming a provisional government, and calling for a constituent assembly continue to be the central objectives capable of uniting all democrats. We Communists proclaim the right to rebellion by the people and support all the various forms of struggle, whether peaceful or violent. There are opposition parties that only propose peaceful methods, but the peaceful and nonpeaceful methods do not oppose one another in practice, but are complementary in the struggle. In the end, the main form of struggle depends on several objective factors, ranging from the people's will to rebel against the sinister purposes of the tyrant, to the criminal actions of the regime's repressive organs.

The National Workers Command favors the unification of all the social forces aspiring to democracy. In turn, the Popular Democratic Movement and the Socialist Bloc are proposing the coordination of all the opposition political parties. The unity of the workers organizations and common actions between these and the middle class are vital. On the other hand, the agreement between the Popular Democratic Movement, the Socialist Bloc, and the Democratic Alliance is daily more necessary and indispensable. The Democratic Alliance alone or any group of political parties acting by themselves will not be able to establish democracy. Still, there are more and more frequent pronouncements by workers organizations and democratic political parties that are against the unification of the whole opposition. The social and political coordination of all popular and democratic forces is on the march, and eventually unity will be achieved.

In view of the dramatic situation of hunger and **poverty** in which millions of Chileans live and the daily abuses, persecutions, and crimes perpetrated by police personnel, uniting the people in the battle for democracy is very urgent. No one has the right to maintain factional, narrow-minded, selfish, or discriminatory attitudes in trying to impose his particular point of view on various issues. The differences over doctrines or methods of struggle cannot be placed in the forefront, ahead of the higher and patriotic duty to unite to fight for freedom.

The fascist dictator, who came to power and has stayed, leaving behind a wake of dead, no longer has control over the entire situation and is showing signs of losing self-control. His long anticommunist tirades and bravado against the opposition demonstrate his paranoid state of mind. This indicates the need for a united opposition to spare the country worse evils. The present is propitious for the defeat of the Criollo emperor, whose lust for power has no limit. If we act with the audacity and courage the situation demands and the forceful and victorious development of unity and struggle of all democrats, the will of the people will prevail.

Out with Pinochet, democracy now! With reason and strength, we will win!

NICARAGUA PROTESTS TO U.S. OVER AIR ATTACKS

LD072342 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Managua September 7 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has demanded that the Reagan administration immediately stop the escalation of aggressive actions against the Sandinista people's revolution.

For the second time in the past week the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic sent a note of protest to the U.S. Department of State in connection with the incessant attacks on Nicaragua of planes and helicopters stationed at military bases in Honduras. Through the fault of the United States guiltless people die and considerable material damage is inflicted to Nicaragua's economy, the document underlines.

The "Military and Civilian Aid" group with headquarters in Alabama, U.S., has been drawn of late into the criminal war unleashed by Washington against Nicaragua, the note of protest stresses. Members of the group manned the helicopter which took part in the attack on the village of Santa Clara in Nicaragua and was downed by the Sandinist troops. The group, which consists mainly of "veterans" with a Vietnamese war record, finances the Nicaraguan armed counterrevolutionary forces. It has already handed over to Somoza men over 70,000 dollars. Starting with May 1984, the Alabama organization has sent to Honduras three groups of mercenaries who are taking part in bandit raids of Nicaragua. According to American newspapers, the groups were trained by Pentagon specialists and later passed the "knowledge" obtained in this way to Somoza cutthroats.

Nicaragua has repeatedly informed U.S. authorities of the criminal activities of U.S. mercenaries which constitute a flagrant violation of the basic international norms, as well as laws of the U.S. itself, the document stresses. The Nicaraguan Government holds the U.S. fully responsible for the crimes of American mercenaries against the Sandinist people's revolution.

AUCCTU DELEGATION MEETS BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT

LD031222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, president of Bolivia, received an AUCCTU delegation in La Paz. The president voiced support for the foreign policy of the USSR directed to bridle the arms race and towards the relaxation of international tension. Siles spoke in favor of developing fruitful cooperation and strengthening the friendship of the peoples of Bolivia and the USSR.

DIE WELT: CHERNENKO IN CLINIC, UNABLE TO WORK

DW120853 Bonn DIE WELT in German 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by F.H. Neumann: "Indications of a Coming Leadership Change in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Moscow -- Konstantin Chernenko's television appearance a week ago has so adversely affected the almost 73-year-old Kremlin boss that he again has had to seek medical treatment. It is said in the Soviet capital that he is staying in a special clinic for the Soviet leadership in the Moscow suburb of Kuntsevo and is incapable of looking after his official duties.

The recorded television broadcast of the award ceremony for the cosmonauts was intended to demonstrate to the public that Chernenko had recuperated after more than 7 weeks' vacation. However, the actual effect was the opposite. The Kremlin boss has not made another appearance since then, and the state television network diverts attention from the vacancy in the Kremlin top leadership with broad coverage on the activities of the younger Politburo members Mikhail Gorbachev and Grigoriy Romanov, who have been abroad during the past few days. Even insignificant activities of Gorbachev and Romanov get big play on TV. Even though 53-year-old Gorbachev was played up as the number two man directly after Chernenko's election, the chances of Romanov (61) are not hopeless.

Indications of a change are quite evident in Moscow. These indications include the replacement of Chief of the General Staff Ogarkov, an action which obviously did not profit Defense Minister Ustinov, since as first deputy defense minister, the marshal had been closely allied with him. The actual background of the replacement is still not understood; however, circumstantial evidence -- provided above all again by television -- proves Ustinov to have been harmed as well. Whereas Soviet reporting, which is highly aware of protocol, previously treated any appearance by the minister as a big event, it nearly ignored his participation in the Warsaw Pact exercises. He was shown only for seconds on his arrival in the CSSR, and his farewell Moscow was totally ignored. Speculation about Ogarkov, was increased yesterday by speculation that the marshal had suffered a heart attack in early September and had reportedly been taken to the Moscow Burdenko Military Hospital.

Ogarkov's successor, Marshal Akhromeyev, declared in an interview with the U.S. NBC Television Network on Monday that the recall of the former chief of the general staff was a regular change in the structure of the Armed Forces. Ogarkov continued a responsible position, he said, but did not say what position this might be.

Government Chief Tikhonov, at 79 the oldest member of the Politburo, has not yet returned from vacation. His absence was particularly striking when Deputy Chairman Kostandov was buried in the Kremlin Wall. Unaffected by the turbulence of the transition, Foreign Minister Gromyko on that occasion demonstrated his solitary position at the top.

GRISHIN ON TASKS OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom: "Increasing the Primary Organizations' Militancy"]

[Text] The Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, are confidently following the path of the developed socialist society toward communism. Along this path, the role and significance of Lenin's party in our society's life are constantly growing.

This is due to the complexity of the tasks and the impressive scale of communist building, the high level of the Soviet people's social maturity, the growth in the masses' creative activeness, and the steady development of the entire system of socialist social relations.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role requires an increase in the militancy of primary party organizations as the party's foundations. "These cells, which are closely linked to each other and to the party's center, by exchanging experience, carrying out agitation, propaganda, and organizational work, and applying themselves resolutely to all spheres of public life and all varieties and subdivisions of the mass of working people, must systematically educate, through this diverse work, themselves, the party, the class, and the masses," V.I. Lenin noted. This definition by Lenin of the primary party organizations and their tasks is filled with new content with every passing year and every new stage in our life.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee devote unremitting attention to the primary party components. Questions of increasing the primary party organizations' role were studied in depth by the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses. In recent years alone, the party Central Committee has examined the questions of: "the work of primary party organizations at industrial enterprises in Voronezh in implementing control of the administration's activity," "the work of the party organization of the Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum," "the work of the party organization of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry's Dnepropetrovsk Kneproshina Production Association Named for the 25th CPSU Congress in increasing production efficiency and improving the quality of output," "the work of the party organization of the Belorussian Yanka Kupala State Academic Theater," and others. The resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on these party organizations are documents of great partywide significance. They contain fundamental principles which must guide the actions of all party components. The Moscow City CPSU organization is also guided by them in its work.

At present, more than 10,000 primary party organizations, uniting more than 1.1 million Communists, are in operation at the capital's enterprises and institutions. That is a great force. It is capable of resolving complex and responsible tasks and party assignments. The most important of these relate to economic development. "Leadership of the national economy is the core of all party and state activity," it was noted in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress. "It is in the sphere of the economy that the foundations are laid for the resolution of social tasks and the strengthening of the country's defense capability, the foundations of an active foreign policy. It is here that the necessary prerequisites are created for Soviet society's successful progress toward communism."

Moscow's party organizations, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the February and April (1984) Plenums of the Central Committee and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, mobilize the labor collectives to unconditionally fulfill the plan targets that have been set and the socialist pledges that have been adopted. As a result, all sectors of the city's economy are developing successfully. The growth in the volume of commodity output in industry in the first 8 months of this year was more than twice the annual target. A preferential growth was secured in labor productivity compared with the growth in the volume of output. The party's target of a 1-percent above-plan increase in labor productivity is being fulfilled. The prime cost of output produced in industry has been reduced, to date, by 0.71 percent in addition to the plan, which exceeds the socialist pledges adopted. Plan targets are being fulfilled in construction, transport, municipal services, trade, and the service sphere.

These are the results for the city as a whole, and they are positive. At the same time, we do have individual enterprises and organizations that, for a particular period, work unsteadily and fail to fulfill targets for the main technical and economic indicators.

Here the line of the city party organization and the demands of the party gorkom are unequivocal: There must be no labor collective in Moscow that does not fulfill the plan. This approach is fully supported by all the primary party organizations and has taken firm root in the consciousness of Communists and working people in the city. In the event of some hitch at a particular enterprise, the necessary help is given by rayon and city organizations. Judging from the end results, 5-year and annual, for a long time all Moscow's enterprises have been fulfilling state plans. The credit for this belongs primarily to the capital's party organizations and Communists.

As practice shows, the greatest successes are achieved where party organizations strive for the flexible, fullest possible implementation of the party's economic strategy in their labor collectives and the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee decisions. In this respect, mention can be made of the party organizations of the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant, the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, and many others. Here the Communists' main concerns are intensification of production, steady, preferential growth of labor productivity, constant renewal of production capital, and concern for people's working and leisure conditions.

The party organizations have many forms and methods of work, but ultimately they amount to one thing, working with people. Party organizations must be closely linked with their working people, know their mood, develop their consciousness, and spur the labor collectives to resolve the set tasks.

In this connection, in the sphere of economic work, the principles of delimitation of functions between party and other organizations must be strictly observed. We keep in mind the fact noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that some of the national economic specialists who have joined the party apparatus make use, in some instances, of administrative and economic methods that are not appropriate to party leadership. Party organizations help such workers to improve their political training and master the techniques of party work.

The Communist Party's strength lies in its reliance on the masses. Moscow's party organizations see the development of socialist competition as a most important method of increasing the masses' labor activeness. Competition, when painstakingly guided by them, is an important means of developing creative initiative, creating socialist collectivism, increasing production forces, improving production relations, educating the working people, and involving them in the management of production. An indication of the effectiveness of the party organizations' work is the fact that virtually all Moscow's working people participate consciously and actively in socialist competition, and many are involved in the movement for a communist attitude to labor.

Under the leadership of party organizations, such forms of socialist competition as the struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of quarterly, annual, and 5-year plans, "Honor and glory for labor," "The engineers' support for the workers' initiative," "40 shock labor weeks to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War," the struggle for conserving all types of resources and material assets, for the transfer of basic equipment onto a two-shift work schedule, for the use of heavy trains on railroad transport and the reduction of rolling stock idle time during freight operations, and many others have become widespread in Moscow.

The range of forms of the manifestation of labor activeness and the masses' creative initiative is wide. Party organizations seek to constantly improve them, seeing this as a noteworthy expression of our socialist democracy.

Well thought out, sensibly executed organization of the task is always of educational significance. At the same time, ideological education is a mighty factor in the organizational rallying of collectives, the strengthening of labor discipline, and the successful fulfillment of production plans.

Party organizations exert their leading influence on working people through the method of persuasion. Any measure they adopt must be combined with ideological education and must exert a political influence on people. Educational work cannot yield the desired results if it is divorced from life, from the party organizations' daily struggle to resolve tasks of economic and cultural building.

Moscow's party organizations have created a harmonious system of educational work that embraces virtually all the city's working people and population. A significant proportion of members of the city's CPSU organization takes part. Under the leadership of party committees and bureaus, the party's ideas are taken to the masses by 120,000 propagandist 80,000 agitators, 100,000 political information workers, and 70,000 lecturers. At every enterprise and organization, there are various forms of political study and economic education. In view of the complexity of the international political situation and the increased military and political aggressiveness of imperialism, especially American imperialism, groups of counterpropagandists have been set up under the party gorkom and raykoms and major primary party organizations.

Party organizations are guided by the Leninist principle of the unity of organizational and educational work and ensure that this principle is consistently implemented by soviet trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations. This means resolving the task of ensuring that all our cadres, including economic cadres, are guided by the Leninist principle. This is indicated by the fact that, since the 26th CPSU Congress, the number of reports by enterprise and organization leaders at party meetings and party committee and bureau sessions on the educational work being done has increased several times over.

In molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among Communists and all working people and striving to ensure their profound mastery of the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the party organizations focus their attention on and strive to fulfill one of the most important propaganda and agitation tasks formulated at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum -- that of promoting in every way the resolution of cardinal national economic problems, and on this basis, the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might and the growth of the people's well-being.

An important means of enhancing the party organizations' vanguard role and their militancy is to develop intraparty democracy, strengthen party discipline, and ensure the optimum correlation between democracy and centralism.

In recent years, a number of measures have been implemented in Moscow to develop democracy in the primary party organizations and strengthen them organizationally. In accordance with CPSU Central Committee documents, their rights have been extended. More than 12,000 commissions for monitoring administrative activity have been set up. A positive influence is exerted on the development of intraparty democracy, the enhancement of Communists' activeness, and the strengthening of party influence on the resolution of production and educational tasks and on the life and deeds of labor collectives by the improvement in the organizational structure of the primary party organizations based on democratic centralism.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress alone, more than 1,500 shop party organizations and around 4,000 party groups have been created in the most important production sectors.

The formation of integrated party organizations at production and science-and-production associations is intended to further improve party leadership of economic activity and the education of working people. More than 40 percent of the city's industrial production personnel are employed at these associations that produce about one-half of the volume of output produced by the capital's industry.

The experience of creating combined party organizations at construction projects scheduled for completion, involving the Communists from trusts, administrations, and design organizations, has earned a good reputation. Such party organizations operate in the construction and modernization of the Serp i Molot Plant, the No 1 State Tire Plant, and the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant.

One important question is that of work with cadres and the consistent implementation of elected, accountable nature of party organs. Moscow's party organizations are guided strictly by the principle enshrined in the CPSU Rules of systematic renewal of their membership and continuity of leadership. The party gorkom and raykoms strive to ensure that as many Communists as possible pass through the school of elected party work, seeing this as a major reserve for improving the level of militancy in the entire city party organization.

At the same time, problems arise here that must be constantly resolved. Some 99 percent of primary party organizations are headed by secretaries who have not been released from their other work. Many of them find they have to overcome the psychological barrier of administrative subordination to the enterprise leaders. Party raykoms, aware of these difficulties that arise in the secretaries' activities, conduct appropriate explanatory work with economic leaders. Some work still remains to be done here to establish the correct relations between party organization leaders and economic organs. The gorkom is receiving proposals for incorporating in the CPSU Rules a section defining the rights and duties of primary party organization secretaries.

It must be said that in connection with work on the new edition of the CPSU Program, a considerable number of proposals are being received for changes and additions to the party rules. In particular, it is proposed that admission to the CPSU take place primarily at open party meetings, a provision on increasing exactingness toward those who make recommendations be enshrined in the rules, the provision in the rules on the structure of party organizations in production and science-and-production associations be augmented and clarified, and so forth.

At present, the report and election campaign is under way in primary organizations. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Main Results of the Reports and Elections in the Party and the Task of Party Organizations," Moscow's party committees and bureaus guide the collective discussion and interpretation of the experience accumulated and the urgent problems of the labor collectives' development toward further activation of intraparty life, stepping up of all organizational and political work, and successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and targets for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This is particularly important now that the party has entered the period of direct preparations for its 27th congress. The tasks outlined by the party, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "...will be put into practice only if their fulfillment is the main content of the daily work of every party organization and every worker."

The course of the current report and election campaign confirms the enhanced level of activeness and militancy of Communists, party groups, and shop and primary party organizations. Much criticism and self-criticism can be heard. The meetings are of a businesslike, practical nature.

For instance, at the report and election meeting of the party group in the engineering shop at the Moscow Grinding Tools Plant, where A. Galkin, a shock worker in communist labor, is the party group organizer, there was a principled discussion of enhancing Communists' responsibility for the state of affairs in the labor collective. In light of the proposals and criticisms made, a decision was adopted to work in such a way that there is not a single laggard behind the Communists.

At the meeting in the engineering shop at the Moscow Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod Association, all the Communists adopted a pledge to complete their personal 5-year targets by the 40th anniversary of victory. Such pledges were also adopted by many Communists at meetings of party groups and shop party organizations at other enterprises in the city.

The highly militant, practical mood of the current report and election campaign makes it possible to say that the 26th party congress decisions will be fulfilled and Moscow's Communists will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with labor gifts.

Guided by the decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions and recommendations, the party gorkom and raykoms have stepped up their attention toward improving the style and methods of leadership of primary party organizations. This question was discussed at plenums of the party gorkom and raykoms. Workers on party committees have started visiting the organizations more often, and the number of sessions, conferences, and requests for information has fallen. The gorkom keeps an attentive eye on the strength and fruitfulness of the party raykoms' links with primary party organizations, the methods they use to exercise leadership of organizational and mass political work at enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and the real help and support they give the secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and party group organizers.

Positive experience of work with primary party organizations has been accumulated in Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom. The workers on a party raykom apparatus that is relatively small in numbers visited virtually all the 300 primary party organizations in their rayon in the first half of this year. The main purpose of these visits is to generalize positive experience, uncover existing shortcomings, and elaborate measures to eliminate them. The comprehensive study of party organizations' activity has become widespread here. This work is done by authoritative commissions consisting of bureau members and party raykom members as well as specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

Joint visits to enterprises and organizations in the rayon are carried out by secretaries of CPSU raykoms and leaders of the rayispolkom, the rayon People's Control Committee, and the Komsomol raykom. The results of checks and visits are usually discussed at enlarged sessions of party committees and party bureaus, meetings with the party aktiv, and conferences of party organization secretaries and economic leaders from the rayon. The implementation of the measures and recommendations elaborated by the commissions is placed under the control of the party raykom. As a result of constant work by the CPSU raykom to increase the militancy of primary party organizations and improve the style and methods of economic leadership, 34 enterprises in the rayon have become exemplary enterprises and 36 have been awarded the title "Enterprise of a High Production Standard."

For four 3-month periods in succession Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon has placed first or second among the city's rayons based on the results of socialist competition.

The Moscow party gorkom and raykoms see it as their task to continue to enhance in every way the vanguard role of the primary party organizations and to augment their contribution to the cause of communist building and strengthening our great motherland's might.

GRISHIN PRESENTS STATE AWARDS AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD111624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, presented state awards of the Soviet Union in the Kremlin today to a large group of Moscow citizens who are workers and engineering-technical workers at production associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

(Mina Valova), a weaver at Moscow's Krasnaya Roza group of silk enterprises named after Rosa Luxemburg, received the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal Hero of Socialist Labor. Orders of the Labor Red Banner, Friendship of the Peoples The Badge of Honor, Labor Glory Second and Third Class, medals for Labor Valor and for Labor Merit were also awarded.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Moscow Gorkom, Comrade Grishin cordially congratulated the recipients.

LEGAL OFFICIAL CITES NEED FOR LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD110844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Talk by Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, state counselor of justice first class, deputy USSR procurator-general: "Strengthen Labor Discipline" -- live]

[Excerpts] Creating highly efficient production depends not only on the solution of economic or technical problems, but to a large degree on firm production and labor discipline and on everything that is known as socialist organization of labor. The greater the prestige of honest, conscientious, and well-organized labor, the more assiduous our fight against poor management, irresponsibility, lack of discipline, and slackness, the more effective will be our production and the more weighty the results of the overall efforts by the collective. The CPSU Central Committee February 1984 Plenum pointed out frankly that questions of good organization and order are key, fundamental ones for us, and it is quite natural that the measures taken by the party to improve labor, production, planning, and state discipline, and to strengthen socialist legality received truly nationwide approval. The overwhelming majority of manual, kolkhoz, and office workers consider their work to be their chief civic duty and show true labor valor. Nevertheless, the question of strengthening labor discipline has to be raised again and again because there are so many instances of this discipline being broken. It is quite right to say that discipline should not just boil down to formally observing the proper ways. You can arrive at work on time, but not do any work when you get there. You can make a train leave the station exactly on schedule, but forget about its schedule en route. You can open up a shop at the right time, but keep the customers waiting in long queues. You can give an expansive reply to a letter or complaint, but in essence say nothing about the comments in them.

This sort of thing often happens: It may be right in form, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin once said, but in essence it is a mockery. Of course, the most important part of anything is its essence, its living content. Nonetheless, one should arrive at work and leave at the right time, for this is where the struggle for discipline starts, both in form and in essence.

Unfortunately, a considerable amount of working time is lost due to people being diverted to activities unconnected with production. Cases have come to light of manual and office workers being released from work to take part in sports, amateur arts activities, and social work. As the practice of procuratory supervision bodies shows, losses of working time due to absenteeism, late arrival, enforced idleness, and not turning up, with the permission of the management, are not decreasing or are decreasing at an extremely negligible rate in certain sectors of the national economy, enterprises, and organization. Worse than that, at certain enterprises cases come to light, and not isolated cases, of absenteeism being covered up and even of the absentees being encouraged. One of the chief reasons for absenteeism is turning up at work in a state of intoxication or not turning up at all for the same reason.

Some production chiefs try to make up for losses of working time through crash work, overtime, and working on off-days. In a statement to the USSR minister of power machine-building, the procurator-general pointed out that many enterprises under the ministry are breaking the laws on overtime work. This overtime work was generally caused not by exceptional circumstances, as the law requires, but by the entrenched practice of desultory efforts at the start of the month and crash work programs at the end. The statement was examined at a collegium of the ministry, in which officials from the Central Committee of the Heavy Machine Building Workers' Trade Union took part. Extra measures were drawn up and are being implemented to put an end to, and give warnings against, violations of labor legislation, to cut down losses of working time, to reduce cadre turnover, and to improve the forms and methods of educational work. Violations of labor legislation are closely connected with such negative phenomena as poor management. It's true that when officials responsible for keeping the national property intact react with indifference to how valuable materials are being ruined and how state and public funds are being squandered, a collective will be devoid of conditions conducive to the needed lofty feeling of responsibility for work and of involvement in collective affairs. Lack of principles among certain individual chiefs gives rise to lack of responsibility on the part of ordinary workers, and some of them think that they can produce defective goods with impunity and take a negligent attitude to fulfilling their labor obligations.

A resolution by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing the turnover of cadres in the national economy suggested that wider use be made of taking social, material, and disciplinary measures against those who break labor discipline, that the work of comrades' courts and councils working to prevent offenses being committed be improved, that instances of a conciliatory or liberal attitude to those who do not observe discipline be resolutely eradicated, and that to this end full use be made of the measures provided for in the Law on Labor Collectives. More than a year has now passed since that law was adopted, but a number of collectives are still making poor use of the rights granted them to combat drunkards, absentees, drifters, and others who cause a disruption of production work. Take the widespread social organization of the comrades' courts. There are now about 300,000 of them at enterprises and organizations; however, many of them are inactive and certain economic chiefs underestimate their role and possibilities.

Instances of unjustified dismissals of manual and office workers are still extremely widespread.

Sometimes the chief of an enterprise or organization, instead of involving himself with his staff and removing the real reason for labor discipline being broken, embarks on the path of administering by simply issuing orders and gets rid of people who do not suit him by giving formal reasons. Of course, the easiest thing to do is dismiss someone and get rid of him instead of undertaking painstaking, individual work to reeducate him and fully using the possibilities of the labor collective.

Improving organizational and educational work aimed at strengthening labor discipline, reducing losses of working time, and making rational use of labor resources is an important task facing public organizations and economic chiefs at all levels. This work is viewed as one of the chief directions in the implementation of the party's economic and social policies, in increasing production efficiency and inculcating a communist attitude to labor. Ministries, state committees, departments, chiefs of enterprises and organizations, and their legal departments are now called upon to increase control over the observation of labor laws and labor discipline, not only in the central apparatus but in the relevant industrial enterprises and organizations.

LIGACHEV ARTICLE ON VITAL PARTY, KOMSOMOL TASKS

LD111423 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The historical experience of the CPSU irrefutably shows that youth can play a really revolutionary role when they act under the direction of the Marxist-Leninist party, in inseparable unity with the working class, the working masses for the sake of lofty goals of communist transformation of society, writes secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev in his article "The Party and the Komsomol at the Present Day Stage of Development of Soviet Society" in the latest issue of the KOMMUNIST magazine.

The history of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League' now affiliating 42 million, convincingly showed that exactly such a type of the union of the youth most fully meets the tasks of communist education of the young people. The vital experience of boys and girls of the USSR, the article runs, does not know such terrible social evils as exploitation of man by man, unemployment, illiteracy, chauvinistic and militaristic fever, lack of confidence in the morrow, that is everything which now makes up the joyless everyday life of their coevals in the world of capitalism.

Resting upon the Komsomol, the CPSU sees to it that the principles of internationalism be organically inherent in our way of life, that solidarity and cooperation of Soviet people, the youth with fraternal socialist countries, with the peoples fighting for their social and national liberation be ever strengthening.

The Komsomol maintains links with international and national youth and student organizations of different political orientation from 140 countries of the world. The party attaches special significance to the development and deepening of Komsomol's all-round cooperation with youth leagues of fraternal socialist countries. With imperialism's aggressiveness growing, unity of efforts of the youth of the planet in the struggle for durable peace, against the threat of a thermonuclear war became the urgent task. The CPSU supports the Komsomol's initiatives aimed at solution of that task. The CPSU treated with profound attention the decision of the international preparatory committee, adopted on the Komsomol's initiative, that the next, 12th World Festival of Youth and Students be held in Moscow in 1985. The party and the Soviet Government will render all round assistance to Komsomol in holding the festival as a mass anti-war and anti-imperialist function, so that it should become a major event of the international youth year.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS USSR GRAIN HARVEST

PM070901 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting and Sowing"]

[Text] The approach of autumn does not diminish the intensity of labor in the agro-industrial complex; on the contrary, it has to be even greater, since kolkhozes and sovkhozes, transport, granary, elevators, and processing enterprises still have a vast amount of work to do in terms of reaping and procuring grain, harvesting late crops, and fulfilling plans and targets on the sale of agricultural products to the state. At the same time, a solid foundation has to be laid for the harvest next year, the final year of the 5-year plan.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 20 August 61.4 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country. This is 55 percent of the sown area. Some 57.3 million hectares had been threshed, which is 93 percent of the cut area. In the past week 9.4 million hectares of grain have been threshed, which is somewhat less than in the previous week.

The main front of the harvest now lies in the Central, Northern, Northwest, Ural, West Siberia and East Siberia Regions. Not everywhere is the weather aiding the machine operators; therefore, it is very important to make every hour count and to ensure high productivity in the case of every reaper, combine, and truck in order to avoid losses. This is the attitude they are adopting on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Altay, where rye and barley are being threshed and spring wheat is next in line. More than 1,500 harvesting and transport complexes are in action here. Harvesting is under way in Topchikhinskiy, Smolenskiy, Krasnoshchekovskiy, and other rayons. A number of farms have started shipping grain in the elevators. The kray's farmers are concentrating efforts on fulfilling their pledges on the sale of grain to the state.

More than two-thirds of the sown area has been harvested in Tataria. In recent days the farmers there have done a great deal to shorten the time between cutting and threshing, which was bound to affect the procurement rate. Farms in a number of rayons are continuing grain procurements, having fulfilled the plan for shipments of wheat, peas, and winter rye. Even now, 11 rayons in Stavropol Kray are shipping high-quality grain in excess of the annual plan. The field-threshing floor-procurement center process is functioning efficiently on leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vladimir, Pskov, and Tula Oblasts.

In the RSFSR as a whole, 36.4 million hectares of grain have been cut, which is 54 percent of the area sown. More than 33.2 million hectares have been threshed. Farmers in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, and Siberia have the potential they require to accelerate harvest work and increase the sale of grain to the state. It is up to the farm leaders, agro-industrial association councils and party organizations to create all the conditions for machine operators' highly productive labor and to ensure the strictest observance of approved techniques and schedules for harvesting and transporting grain and other products. It must be noted, however, that substantial areas of grain are still standing in Novgorod, Kostroma, Kirov, and some other oblasts, despite the fact that harvesting began there over a week ago. Any further delay may result in unwarranted losses.

Substantial amounts of grain are now being threshed at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, where more than 1.8 million hectares, two-thirds of the sown area, have been harvested.

The example is set by Checherskiy Rayon, Gomel Oblast. As a result of the high standard of farming there, they are threshing 30 and more quintals of grain per hectare. The harvesting is a continuous process: After being dried off and cleaned at the threshing floor, the grain is being shipped, according to schedule charts, to the procurement centers. Farm after farm is reporting the fulfillment of grain procurement plans. Some 72 percent of the sown area has been harvested in Lithuania, 58 percent in Latvia, and 63 percent in Estonia.

Some 6,000 harvesting and transport complexes and detachments have embarked on mass harvest work in Kazakhstan's virgin lands. In a week they have harvested grain from more than 1 million hectares. A total of just over 7 million hectares have been cut in Kazakhstan and 6.6 million hectares have been threshed. To accelerate the harvest work and prevent losses, the virgin land farmers have introduced night shifts and the batch and multitrailer grain-shipment systems. Many drivers are daily overfulfilling norms by 50-100 percent.

Leguminous crops continue to be harvested in the country's fields. It is necessary to accelerate the shipment of peas to reception centers and to meet the targets for this crop. At the moment procurements of leguminous crops are being held up in a number of places. In order to increase the output of foodstuffs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must set aside for commodity purposes as much buckwheat and millet as possible. These are currently being threshed on farms in the Ukraine and the RSFSR. The first tens of thousands of hectares of grain corn have been harvested in southern parts. Some 361,000 hectares of long-stemmed flax have been pulled, which is 34 percent of the sown area. The full-scale harvest is under way on the vegetable plantations. Some 5 million metric tons of potatoes and 1.6 million metric tons of vegetables have been purchased. Selective harvesting of cotton has started in Tajikistan. While concentrating on completing harvest work as soon as possible and fulfilling plans for procurements of grain and other products, the workers of the agro-industrial complex must pay as much attention as possible to preparations for next year. First of all, they must sow the winter crops at strictly optimal times and obtain even shoots over the entire planned area. Some 6 million hectares have been sown already. Sowing has now spread to the South Urals, Siberia, the Far East, the Lower Volga, the Central Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, and the north Ukraine. Conditions are favorable in most places for carrying out this urgent work; many farms are taking advantage of them and are expanding the winter crops area. It is absolutely necessary to apply granular fertilizers to the drills and to sow seeds of a high standard.

Farm leaders, specialists, and all farmers must pay special attention to growing winter wheat on fallow land, using intensive techniques. Some 1,255 kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already decided to use the new sowing method over substantial areas. In order to succeed you have to complete the agrochemical and health inspection of fields and plants, apply the requisite quantity of organic and mineral fertilizers to the soil, and train cadres in the new methods. It is important to supply farms with phosphorus fertilizers on schedule. Most of the shipments are on schedule, but there are delays in Stavropol Kray, Bashkir ASSR, and Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts. The "intensive" fields are awaiting first-class seeds, which are in short supply on some farms at the moment. There can be no delay in the preparation of the soil for winter crops. Some 29 million hectares have been tilled, which is 72 percent of the plan. A number of Non-Chernozem zone oblasts, where sowing work is already at its height, have not finished this work. More than 11 million hectares of fall plowing remain to be done -- one-tenth of the target. We are preparing today for the next harvest. Shock fieldwork is needed!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TANK TROOP DAY CELEBRATIONS

Ustinov Order of Day

PM111207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

["Order of the USSR Minister of Defense No 182"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade tank builders! Comrade tank troop veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their servicemen are celebrating Tank Troops' Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm on the part of Soviet people, generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, Army and Navy servicemen fervently support and unanimously approve the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy. Boundlessly devoted to the motherland, they are persistently mastering modern combat hardware and weapons and increasing their vigilance and combat readiness. The tank troops have traveled a glorious combat path. The mass heroism and selflessness of the tankmen during the Great Patriotic War earned the love and gratitude of the Soviet people and provide the young generation with an inspiring example of unshakable allegiance to the ideas of communism and with a model of unexampled courage and steadfastness in the fulfillment of military duty.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and Soviet people, the tank troops are equipped with first-class armaments and combat hardware that are in the hands of politically mature and well trained military cadres.

In the prevailing complex international situation, the tank personnel -- in single combat formation with all Armed Forces' servicemen -- are vigilantly guarding Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and socialism's historic gains. Striving to worthily greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, the tank troop personnel are augmenting the glorious combat traditions with intensive martial labor and are honorably fulfilling their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Tank Troops' Day!

I wish the tank troop personnel further successes in combat and political training, improving military skill, increasing vigilance and combat readiness, and strengthening troop discipline. I wish tank industry workers new achievements in creating modern armored equipment. I wish tank troop veterans new successes in the military patriotic education of Soviet youth.

To mark Tank Troops' Day I order that: Today, 9 September, at 2200 hours local time, festive firework displays be held in our motherland's capital -- the hero-city of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant tank troops!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow, 9 September 1984

Marshal Petrov Interview

PM111049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander-in-chief of ground forces, by unnamed own correspondent: "In Steel Formation; Today Is Tank Troops' Day" -- place unknown; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the runup to the holiday, Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander-in-chief of ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Question: The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is drawing near. Please say something about our tank troops' contribution to routing the enemy.

[Petrov] Soviet tank troops made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism. In close collaboration with infantry, artillery, and sapper formations and units, and operating on the axis of the main thrusts when on the offensive, they pierced enemy defenses and surrounded and destroyed the enemy's most battleworthy groupings, and when on the defensive boldly repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks and defended every inch of Soviet land.

At the start of the war our troops, using KV and T-34 tanks, inflicted serious damage on enemy motorized units in fierce tank battles in the region of Lutsk, Brody, Rovno, and on other salients, and wore down the enemy's first waves. In the Battle of Smolensk and the Battle of Moscow the fascist troops' tank "spearheads" were routed. It was here that the Soviet tank guards came into being -- they endured the severest tests of the strength of their armor, and of the courage, steadfastness, combat activeness, and skill of the personnel.

Later on, as the size of the tank fleet increase and battle methods were improved, Soviet tank troops turned into a formidable, maneuverable strike force on active fronts, which was an important condition ensuring that the strategic initiative was seized and that a radical turnaround in the armed struggle was achieved. Whereas 774 tanks took part in the Moscow counteroffensive and 1,500 at Stalingrad, there were over 6,000 at the storming of Berlin.

The crowning skill of the Soviet tank troops was the rout of Hitlerite troops at Stalingrad, in the vicinity of Kursk, in the Ukraine and Belorussia, and on the Vistula and the Oder, the rapid forced march to help the uprising in Prague, and the push across the Gobi Desert and the wooded great Hinggan Mountains in Manchuria. In the fire of battle the tank troops carried out their patriotic and international duty to the fullest and covered their combat banners with unfading glory. Over 250,000 tank servicemen were decorated with orders and medals, over 1,000 were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and 16 of the most valiant and skillful twice received this lofty title.

The combat maturity and skills of the tank troops' command personnel were clearly seen during the Great Patriotic War years. Its ranks fostered renowned military leaders such as D.D. Lelyushenko; M.Ye. Katukov; P.S. Rubalko; P.A. Rotmistrov; S.I. Bogdanov; A.G. Kravchenko; Ya.N. Fedorenko; and many others.

The basis of our tank troops' military successes was the labor feat of the Soviet tank builders who produced more than 102,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery pieces.

Question: New types of weapons have appeared in the postwar year, and this had led to the emergence of new forms and methods of armed combat. However, it is well known that tank troops continue to be the main strike force of our ground forces. Why is that? And what are the prospects for developing armored equipment?

[Petrov] Tank troops, like all categories of the ground force, have been equipped in the postwar period with weapons and combat hardware that incorporate the latest scientific achievements and technical progress. In connection with improving tanks' armored defense, increasing the capacity and quality of their engines, creating more effective weapons, and introducing new driving and steering apparatus, tank troops have moved far ahead in their development in comparison with the first postwar decades. Their organizational structure has been continuously improved and the theory and practice of combat use and training have been enriched with new experience. Tank units and formations are now distinguished by the uniformity and monolithic nature of the combat personnel, which gives them great tactical and operational independence when operating away from the main forces. They are most suited to rapid operations in conditions when nuclear weapons are used.

Taking account of the desire of the imperialist circles of the United States and the other NATO countries for superiority in the sphere of both nuclear and "conventional" arms -- which includes armored hardware -- our designers and tank builders have been forced to further improve the fatherland's combat vehicles. This improvement is being conducted with a view to ensuring defense from new antitank devices and mass-destruction weaponry and the ability to confidently hit armored and other targets at any time and in any weather conditions; to rapidly change positions over large distances; to flexibly maneuver on the battlefield; and to cross major water obstacles on the move, and also with a view to increasing reliability, working life, and other combat and operational characteristics of armored hardware. Our modern tanks, created by the creative labor of the tank builders, are in no way inferior to the best foreign models.

All this makes it possible for our ground forces to resolve crucial tasks in different types of modern combat actions, including in conditions when nuclear weapons are used.

Question: What qualities must today's tank serviceman have? Please say something about some situations when these qualities have been most visibly and concretely seen.

[Petrov] Service in the tank troops is responsible and arduous. Judge for yourself: a tank soldier has only minutes to prepare for immediate action and seconds to detect the target and hit it with the first shell.

Complex weapons, which, moreover, are constantly changing and improving, demand solid technical knowledge from servicemen, ingrained habits in their use, good physical fitness, instant reactions, and high moral-political, combat, and psychological qualities.

After all, tank troops essentially have to deal with a whole range of mechanisms, engines, optical devices, radio communication equipment, and various types of ammunition. And to assimilate all this and skillfully utilize the machine's combat and technical potential, every tank soldier must master several interrelated specialities. Soviet tank troops of the eighties are comprehensively educated, politically mature, and well-trained defenders of the motherland true to the traditions of the front-line heroes. Tank troops' military skills, initiative, and quick-wittedness are molded on the firing ranges and the tank training areas.

In the Leningrad Order of Lenin Military District excellent indicators in combat training and service are being achieved, for instance, by servicemen of the tank company commanded by Guards Captain B. Obozov, a Communist. In long-range firing under difficult conditions as closely as possible approximating those of battle, the company commander himself as well as Senior Lieutenant V. Buyanovskiy, Guards Junior Sergeant A. Boytsov, Guards Private V. Fedorov, and many other tank troops hit the targets with their first shots.

In the Moscow Order of Lenin Military District Senior Sergeant N. Puzin and Private V. Pavlov have a fine reputation. First class specialists and genuine military experts, they demonstrate their outstanding military skills at every exercise. At recent firing exercises Senior Sergeant Puzin carried out an honorable task: he fired on behalf of Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel V.I. Shibakov, who is forever enrolled in the subunit, and excellently fulfilled the task. It must be said that in the renowned Yu.V. Andropov Kantemir Order of Lenin Red Banner Guards Tank Division where these servicemen serve, one in three men is a standout in combat and political training.

Soviet tank troops' are performing responsible service in neighboring Afghan soil. Fulfilling their international duty, Soviet servicemen are showing remarkable moral, political and combat qualities, organization, and readiness for great feats. This is the best evidence of the fidelity of the new generation of tank troops to the traditions of the front-line fighters who defended the Soviet motherland's honor and independence on the fields of past battles and utterly routed the aggressor. We do not forget the lessons and military experience of the past.

Question: How are tank troops and all ground forces servicemen greeting the present holiday?

[Petrov] Tank troops and the ground forces personnel are striving to mark their holiday and the approaching 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new successes in combat training and service. They are implementing the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with practical deeds and are striving for new successes in improving the troops' combat readiness.

The socialist competition under the slogan "Be on guard and constantly ready to defend socialist gains!" has become widespread. The rule of the competitors is invariable: work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today.

The staff exercises involving troops and naval forces that were held under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on the territories of a number of socialist countries were a serious test of combat maturity for tank troops and for the personnel of the other categories of troops.

The tank troops that participated in these exercises displayed a high degree of combat skill.

Together with all Soviet servicemen our tank troops are vigilantly standing guard over peace and socialism.

Marshal Losik Address

LD102355 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Speaking to you today on Tank Troops' Day is Marshal of the Tank Troops Oleg Aleksandrovich Losik, hero of the Soviet Union.

[Begin Losik video talk] Dear comrades! Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are solemnly marking Tank Troops' Day. This holiday was established by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree in July 1946 to mark the particularly outstanding merits of the Soviet tank troops and tank builders during the Great Fatherland War. This year the glorious jubilee of the Soviet tank troops is being marked at a time of unprecedented flourishing of our homeland's material and spiritual strength and during a fresh upsurge in the labor and political activity of Soviet people aroused by the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the results of the CEMA economic summit conference. A widespread national movement is the socialist competition to improve production efficiency and output quality, and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plans and the 5-year period as a whole. An active part in this is taken by the servicemen of the Armed Forces, including the tank troops.

At the same time, the situation today -- as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- requires from us constant and all-around efforts to safeguard the country's security and reliably defend the peaceful labors of Soviet people. Soviet servicemen, therefore, realize that at a time when the real threat of a new world war has arisen through the fault of imperialism, and first and foremost the reactionary circles of the United States, there is a most enormous responsibility on the Soviet Armed Forces for the fate of the homeland, the great gains of socialism, and world peace. Maintaining a high level of vigilance and achieving a high level of combat readiness are the chief tasks that the Communist Party and Soviet Government have set for the Armed Forces. Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, defense minister, points out: "The level of combat readiness is the chief criterion by which the party and state assess the preparedness of military units."

The tanks of today embody both the experience of war and the latest scientific and technological achievements. Modern tanks have a great deal of firepower, protection, and mobility. And tank troops have other combat equipment and weaponry as well, including motor rifle and artillery units and subunits, air defense subunits and formations to make fuller use of the tanks' combat potential and give them tactical and operational independence. Tank formations and units are capable of carrying out combat action under complex conditions, by day and night, and are highly resilient to the strike factors of the modern weaponry.

However, the might of the tank troops is not just due to first-class combat equipment: it is in direct proportion with the people to whom that equipment is given. The present generation of Soviet tank troops are highly ideologically-committed servicemen boundlessly devoted to the party who perfectly master their awesome combat equipment. They are staunch and courageous servicemen ready to carry out any order for the homeland.

Almost 40 years have passed since the Great Fatherland War ended with our victory, but the combat traditions of the Soviet tank troops live on in the hearts of the younger generation of servicemen and are being continued in their military work. Like the servicemen in the other branches of the Armed Forces, Soviet tank troops are doing everything necessary to maintain constant combat readiness. The personnel of the tank troops are marking their holiday with fresh successes. The number of men gaining excellent grades in training and the number of qualified specialists is growing. The combat readiness of tank units and formations is maintained at high level. Persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tank troops, in the united formation of Soviet servicemen, are reliably defending the peaceful creative labors of the Soviet people and the historic gains of socialism, and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Dear comrades! In conclusion, allow me on this holiday to congratulate all Soviet tank troops, particularly tank troop veterans, and all those who create our wonderful fighting machines, and to wish them good health and fresh successes for the good of our great and beloved homeland. Thank you. [end video talk]

Moscow Meeting Marks Day

PM101447 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Our correspondent report: "In Honor of Tank Troops' Day"]

[Text] A celebratory meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison -- to mark Tank Troops' Day -- was held 7 September in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting presidium comprised: I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; the following USSR deputy defense ministers -- Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Colonel General Yu.M. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Armor Directorate; leaders of ministries and departments; generals, admirals, officers, tank troop veterans, and tank builders and designers; and representatives of the public.

The celebratory meeting was opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. The meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The following addressed warm words of welcome to the tank personnel -- Hero of the Soviet Union S.S. Matsapura, fitter at the Krasnaya Zvezda Science and Production Association; S.A. Smirnov, secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; and Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Zakharov, deputy minister of defense industry. Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander-in-chief of the ground forces, addressed the meeting.

The participants in the celebratory meeting enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. A festive concert was held after the meeting.

FILM BIOGRAPHY OF WWII HERO MARSHAL ZHUKOV MADE

Reasons For Its Filming

LD111112 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 8 September 1984 carries a program on the forthcoming film "Marshal Zhukov -- Pages From a Biography" with the participation of the film scriptwriter (Igor Itskov), and producer, (Marina Babak).

The program begins with the following narration:

"From father to son, from mother to daughter, carefully preserved orders and medals and yellowed photographs are handed on, together with the simple story of soldiers' courage and fraternity, of the price of a loaf of bread made half of chaff, half goosefoot, and the joy of victory. The present generation knows a lot about the last war: But why then, do books about the deeds of the Soviet soldier, and wartime memoirs, sell out in an instant after 40 years of peace? Why are the cinemas always full when a film about the Great Patriotic War is shown? The reason is because there virtually is no family in our country that was not touched by the last war, because every soldier's destiny became the common destiny of the country.

"Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, four times Hero of the Soviet Union, was one of those who reached Berlin and signed his name on the Reichstag in a soldierly laconic and simple way: Zhukov. His legendary career as a military leader [polkovodcheskiy put] is described in a new biographical feature film 'Marshal Zhuko -- Pages From a Biography' which will appear soon on screens in the country. The film was shot at the Central Documentary Film Studio."

(Itskov) says that the idea of making the film came from the writer Konstantin Mikhailovich Simonov; he had the idea of making a cycle of film biographies of outstanding Soviet military leaders. He says that this film is dedicated to the great festival of the anniversary of the victory over fascism. The program ends with the following extract from the film:

"And the fact that we have already lived for 40 years -- just think, 40 years -- without war, is probably the greatest of all soldierly rewards. The course of the war made the names of several outstanding generals favorites among the people. Of all these, Zhukov remained the first love, a love fought for and won in the most tragic hours of our destiny, and therefore the strongest love."

MOSCOW NEWS Review

PM111325 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 35, 2 Sep (Signed to Press 28 Aug 84) p 12

[Article by Vasilii Morozov, military historian and USSR State Prize winner: "'I Always Felt the People Need Me...'", first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The full-length film "Marshal Zhukov. Pages from a Biography" (Footnote) (Central Documentary Film Studio. Script by M. Babak and I. Itskov. Director -- M. Babak) is soon to be released. Regrettably, very few works have been written to-date about Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, four times Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic, the holder of two Orders of Victory.

All we have had is reminiscences about meetings with Zhukov, and stories about separate incidents and facts from his life written by the marshal's comrades-in-arms or fellow servicemen of varying rank. A complete biography worthy of this remarkable man, whether in film or written form, has yet to see the light of day.

"Zhukov was a great general of the Suvorov school. He understood that the soldier shouldered the heaviest part of the combat feat," said the writer Mikhail Sholokhov. It is not accidental therefore that Zhukov's memoirs, reminiscences and reflections have the following epigraph: "Dedicated to the Soviet Soldier, G. Zhukov."

Marshal of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Vasilevskiy, Zhukov's close associate and front-line friend, reminded readers of Zhukov's own words in the foreword to the marshal's memoirs: "I always felt the people need me, that I am constantly indebted to them. And this, if one is thinking about the meaning of human life, is the main thing. My destiny is but a small example of the general destiny of the Soviet people." In this connection Vasilevskiy wrote these significant lines: "A man who felt his personal life to be so closely bound up with that of the people can only be envied. The life and activity of this man are worthy of imitation."

General of the Army Sergey Shtemenko, who served for years under the direct command of Zhukov or by his side, wrote in his memoirs "The General Staff in the War Years," that "this was a man of great military talent, bold and original in his judgements, very firm in implementing decisions, who would not be stopped by any obstacles in the attainment of military objectives. Feeling that he was right in this or that question, Georgiy Konstantinovich could disagree sharply with Stalin, something no one else would dare to do."

In his book "The Cause of a Lifetime" Marshal Vasilevskiy also testifies to these typical and inimitable features of Zhukov the military leader. Drawing a portrait of Zhukov the soldier, Vasilevskiy notes that he was distinguished by a fairly resolute and rigid character; he solved questions boldly and assumed full responsibility for the conduct of combat operations; needless to say, he maintained communication with GHQ and frequently suggested to it an expedient solution.

"G.K. Zhukov had a creative approach to working out operations and was original in the way he determined methods of troop actions. I think I am not mistaken in saying that G.K. Zhukov was one of the most brilliant figures among the military leaders of the Great Patriotic War."

Such outstanding personalities and colourful figures as Zhukov and many of his comrades-in-arms were also rightfully appraised at times by spokesmen of the West during the war years and in the postwar period. Thus, speaking on New York radio in August 1944, American commentator Frank Kingdon said: "The Nazi generals are opposed by talented military leaders, marshals and generals. When I think about them, I unwittingly recall the words of one critic about the music of Shostakovich. Shostakovich's music, that critic said, is good because it does not pretend to be superoriginal but originates from the tunes of the Russian people themselves. As much can be said about the military leaders of the Red Army. They have been picked from the very midst of the Russian people's many-sided genius; awakened to life by the Revolution.

"These people are the heralds of a new country, the sons of ordinary people, who have proved that this people is capable of bringing forth more talented and gifted generals than the descendants of aristocrats. The Russian generals are winning battles because they know more than is written in the manuals. These people have changed the direction of the war and its very image."

The military leaders were well matched by the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, who underwent severe ordeals in the crucible of war and demonstrated to the whole world high understanding of their duty, infinite courage and combat skill. And the fact that at the end of August 1942, in the grimmest days of the defence of Stalingrad, Zhukov was appointed to the post of Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and that in June 1945 he was authorized to review the Victory Parade in Moscow (at the time he was not yet 50) - all this speaks volumes about him.

A documentary film certainly does not amount to a complete biography of the military leader. This is practically impossible to achieve in a single film, even if it is a full-length film, since Zhukov's destiny as a military leader was closely linked with a number of major events in the past war, with those historic landmarks on the way to victory past which the hard-fought and victorious battle road of the Soviet Armed Forces passed in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The authors of the film, M. Babak and I. Itskov, modestly name their documentary "Pages From a Biography".

It will be recalled that when the Great Patriotic War broke out Zhukov held the post of Chief of the General Staff and had the rank of General of the Army. He was promoted to that rank in the autumn of 1939 after the victory of the Halhain-Gol River.

Zhukov played a direct part in drawing up plans for all the military campaigns of the war, in working out plans for, and preparing, most of its strategic operations. As a representative of the Supreme Command's General Headquarters, he went on about 25 occasions to Army troops in the field in order to help the Front Command coordinate the operations of the fronts in the strategic engagements on the main lines of advance - wherever the rebuff to the enemy was being organized in the period of the Soviet Army's strategic defence or where it was delivering the main strike in offensive campaigns.

Linked directly with Zhukov's name were such events of the 1941-1945 years as the defence of Moscow and Leningrad, the defence of Stalingrad and defeat of the enemy at the battle of Stalingrad, the strategic operation in breaking through the blockade of Leningrad, and the operation to encircle and destroy the enemy to the south of Voronezh, which became known in the history of the war as "Stalingrad on the Don".

The famous tank battle on the Kursk Bulge, the mammoth Dnepr-Carpathian operation in right-bank Ukraine, the Belorussian operation - one of the major strategic operations of the war - the Vistula-Oder operation to liberate fraternal Poland and, lastly, the final strategic engagement of the Great Patriotic War, the Berlin operation - all were prepared and carried out under Zhukov's immediate command. In most cases Zhukov carried out responsible assignments jointly and in creative cooperation with Marshal Vasilevskiy who was Chief of the General Staff and a member of the Supreme Command GHQ.

What do "Pages From a Biography" tell us about?

The first chapter of the film (there are seven chapters altogether) deals with events on the Halhain-Gol in fraternal Mongolia. It incorporates little-known film documents of those years. We see how Zhukov, having arrived at the battle area and later appointed commander of the Soviet-Mongolian Army Group, organizes a rebuff against the enemy, works to secure a turning point in the situation and, lastly, carries out his first successful operation for the encirclement of the enemy, which was later called the "Cannae on the Halhain-Gol."

During the days of the 40th anniversary of the victory on the Halhain-Gol in 1979, the author of these lines happened to be in those parts which the Mongolians themselves have nicknamed "land of mosquitos and wolves". I drove along the expanses of the Mongolian steppes, and visited the hill where Zhukov had his command post. Having seen this film, I can testify that the Soviet soldier had to surmount incredible difficulties in unusually hard natural conditions in order to defeat a strong and experienced enemy.

The next four chapters deal with the events of the Great Patriotic War or, more correctly, as is indicated by the title of the film, its separate pages. These are the Smolensk engagement, the defence of Leningrad, the defence of Moscow, the preparation of the Stalingrad counteroffensive and the Berlin operation.

Here we see Zhukov at the beginning of the war, as chief of the General Staff, reporting to Stalin on the grave situation at the front. For reasons of military expediency, he suggests to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief that Kiev should be left, thereby arousing the latter's great displeasure. Then we see Zhukov as commander of the Reserve Front. During the Smolensk engagement in August 1941, he carries out the first successful front-scale offensive operation in the area of Yelnya.

At the time a catastrophic situation was developing in Leningrad. Zhukov is recalled by GHQ from the western direction and sent to Leningrad, where he assumes command of the troops of the Leningrad Front. The defence of Leningrad under Zhukov's leadership is an important page of his biography as a military leader. "Zhukov acted sternly and vigorously," says the narrator. "He managed to achieve the main things - to bolster the spirit of resistance. All Leningraders were mobilized for the defence of their native city. All previous directives were cancelled. The Putilovskiy, Metallicheskiy, and Elektroskila factories were not blown up. On Zhukov's orders, the instruction that the ships of the Baltic Fleet be exploded was withdrawn. Their guns began to fire at the enemy tanks and infantry. The nazi plan for the capture of Leningrad was foiled. Leningrad stood its ground. In many respects this also decided the fate of Moscow. So they stood next to each other - our two capitals - in battle communiques, in reports, in the history of the Great Patriotic War, in Zhukov's biography - Leningrad and Moscow."

The viewer learns about Zhukov's part in the battle of Moscow from Zhukov himself because the makers of the film had the rare opportunity of including in it the most interesting stills from a cine-interview given by Zhukov to Konstantin Simonov and General N.G. Pavlenko, a military historian, at the time editor-in-chief of the VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL (JOURNAL OF MILITARY HISTORY). These unique stills evoke particular interest today. There is no need to describe them -- they have to be seen: they speak for themselves.

It can only be regretted that the authors limited themselves to film documents in which Zhukov mainly spoke about the defence of Moscow, and did not include in the film material on the Soviet Army's counteroffensive and defeat of the enemy on the approaches to the capital, where Zhukov's military talent and will were manifested with particular force. The chapter "In the Battle for Moscow" ends with these words of Zhukov's: "I still remember the minutest details of that engagement. True, before that I had fought a major battle for Leningrad. Those were also memorable things...But Moscow was the gravest experience.

"Roads of a Soldier" is the title of the fourth chapter. Here the viewer is given cine-biographical reference material on Zhukov, encompassing the period from his birth in the village of Strelkovka, Kaluga Guberniya, to prewar events.

Rare photographs published for the first time show Zhukov with his family, with cadets, and with Belorussian collective farmers, at a meeting with them after the manoeuvres of the Belorussian Military District in 1936.

We see photographs depicting Zhukov in different situations in the war years. These amateur photos, taken by Captain Bedov, an officer for special assignments, have never been published before.

Of particular interest is chapter five -- "Berlin Line of Advance" -- which crowns the story about the course of the war. The events, linked to the Berlin operation, are well known. The film makers strictly adhered here to Zhukov's story narrated in his memoirs.

The last two chapters of the film are devoted to the May days of 1945 and the Victory Parade in Moscow. Of great interest are the shots relating to the procedure of signing the act of Germany's unconditional surrender.

The film ends with the words: "The war made the names of several outstanding military leaders beloved by the people. But all the same Zhukov remains their first love, a love won in the most tragic hours of our destiny and, therefore, the strongest."

Approaching the film from the position of a military historian, one can see a number of lapses. One cannot entirely agree with the following conclusion drawn by Vladimir Baskakov in his review of the film in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "The authors managed... to show the scope of the military leader's activity. They also managed to do what is not always possible to achieve in biographical films -- to express the distinctive human character of the hero, his inimitable personality."

I believe that people who know Marshal Zhukov's large-scale and dynamic activity on the battle front from his reminiscences, from the evidence of other military leaders, and from the works of military historians, will not derive this impression from the film. Though given a full-length portrait of this outstanding soldier, the viewer did not see Zhukov in the process of working out plans for major operations or in guiding the engagements.

It is disappointing that so little is said about Zhukov's unique military art and his individuality. The film says nothing about Zhukov's combat cooperation with another outstanding military leader of the Great Patriotic War, Aleksandr Vasilevskiy (there is but one fleeting remark), together with whom Marshal Zhukov was sent by GHQ to the area of strategic engagements at Stalingrad and Hursk, in the right-bank Ukraine, in Belorussia and other sectors of the vast strategic front, where each of them headed a group of GHQ representatives for different fighting services and arms.

Regrettably, there are other drawbacks in the film. Possibly, they would have been avoided had the film makers not decided against creative cooperation in the course of work on the film with military historians and the marshal's colleagues.

I hope that M. Babak and I. Itskov's documentary film story is only the beginning of a series of documentary and feature films on Soviet military leaders.